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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

2003 BEC 19 P 12: 02

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCUMENT CONTROL

Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Attorneys for Pine Water Company, Inc.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PINE WATER COMPANY FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE AND FOR APPROVAL TO INCUR LONG-TERM DEBT

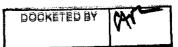
DOCKET NO: W-03512A-03-0279

OPPOSITION TO PINE STRAWBERRY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTIRCT'S MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY

Pursuant to the December 16, 2003 Procedural Order in this docket, Pine Water Company, Inc. ("Pine Water" or "Company"), hereby responds in opposition to the Pine Strawberry Water Improvement District's ("District") Motion to Compel Discovery dated December 10, 2003 ("Motion"). In the Motion, the District seeks an order compelling Pine Water to answer a number of discovery requests to which Pine Water timely objected. Pine Water's objections are premised on its belief that the additional information sought by the District is neither relevant nor calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence concerning the issues before the Commission in this rate case. Put bluntly, Pine Water asserts that the District is on a fishing expedition resulting in undue harm to the Company and its ratepayers, harm that will continue and intensify if Arizona Corporation Commission the District's Motion is granted.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

A. Procedural Background.

Pine Water was ordered by the Commission to initiate this rate proceeding no later than May 1, 2003 using a year-end 2002 test year. Decision No. 65435 (December 10, 2002). Pine Water's application was filed on May 1, 2003 and on June 2, 2003, Staff issued a Letter of Sufficiency concluding that Pine Water had met the rate filing requirements of A.A.C. R14-2-103 for a Class C utility. Staff commenced discovery almost immediately thereafter, propounding data requests and conducting a field investigation of the Pine Water system. Staff's direct filing was docketed on October 15, 2003.

On October 14, 2003, the District moved to intervene asserting that its constituency, "a substantial portion of which consists of the owners of property located within the District that is also located within the Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for the Pine Water Company" has an interest in the water rates and charges as "residential and commercial users of water." *See* Cover Letter, Pine Strawberry Water Improvement District Motion to Intervene. Although these property owners were not identified, because the District has an interest in water supply issues in and around Pine, Arizona, and because the Commission liberally grants intervention, the Company saw no reason to incur additional rate case expense opposing the District's intervention.

Following intervention, the District filed its direct testimony arguing, among other things, that the Commission should deny any rate increase and that the Pine Water system belongs in the hands of the Community's citizenry. See Direct Testimony of Harry Jones ("Jones Dt.") at 19; see also Direct Testimony of John Nelson ("Nelson Dt.") at 3. Shortly, thereafter, the District propounded 17 requests for documents and 61 interrogatories on Pine Water. Pine Water timely objected to a number of these data requests asserting, in general, that the District was seeking to expand the issues in this

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case in an effort, in large part, to further its desire to condemn or otherwise acquire Pine Water's assets, along with those of its affiliate Strawberry Water and its shareholder, Brooke Utilities. *See, generally,* Motion at 1-2. A clear understanding of the District's current make-up supports Pine Water's reasons for concern.

B. The District.

The District has sought to cloak itself with ratepayer authority, repeatedly attempting to justify its claim by asserting that the information it seeks is necessary to protect ratepayer interests. *See* Motion at 3. The facts suggest otherwise. In both direct testimony and responses to Pine Water data requests, the District provides ample evidence that Gila County ("County") is using the District's intervention in this ratemaking proceeding to further its desire to acquire the assets of Pine Water and Brooke Utilities.

First, it was the County that made the decision to intervene. Nelson Dt. at 1. Although this rate application was filed in May 2003, when an elected Board of Directors made up of members and taxpayers was still running the District, it was not until mid-October 2003 – after the County had assumed control of the District – that the motion to intervene was filed. Moreover, the authority to formally intervene was not even provided to the District until approximately two weeks later, by means of a County resolution executed by County Supervisor Christenson on November 4, 2003. See Rebuttal Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle ("Hardcastle Rb.") at Hardcastle Rebuttal Exhibit 2 (District Response to Pine Water Date Request No. 1.13). Additional evidence in this case further illustrates the County and District's desire to acquire the assets of Pine Water and Brooke Utilities. Id. at No. 1.1 (emails discussing the retention of a financial advisor and bond attorney to aid the District and/or County in "buying out" the utilities); No. 1.15 (preliminary report on the feasibility of the potential acquisition value of two Brooke Utilities, Inc. subsidiaries – Pine Water Company and Strawberry Water Company) provided to the County Manager, who is also running the District).

of the County, seeks to acquire or eventually condemn Pine Water's assets. To illustrate, the District repeatedly justifies the discovery sought in its Motion as a means to establish the "fair market value" of the Company. See Motion at 9. Fair market value, typically defined as the amount a willing buyer would pay a willing seller, may be relevant in a condemnation proceeding, but it is not an issue in this proceeding. Instead, Pine Water has elected to have its fair value rate base ("FVRB") determined based on original cost rate base ("OCRB") and has not submitted schedules concerning the reproduction cost new value of its assets devoted to public service. See Application at ¶ 7. Staff has agreed that the Company's rate base is to be determined solely on the basis of original cost and no other party has submitted evidence to support an alternative means of determining the fair value of the Company's rate base for ratemaking purposes. Thus, the District's attempt to justify its sweeping discovery requests on its need to establish the fair market value of Pine Water's assets is, at best, a reflection of its lack of understanding of the ratemaking process, or worse, as Pine Water suspects, evidence of its desire to use this proceeding to gather information to aid its efforts to condemn the Company, or both.

The Motion itself further supports the conclusion that the District, at the direction

C. The District's Motion.

Furthermore, the Motion, unduly delayed (Pine Water's objections to the subject data requests were served over one month ago) and laced with pejorative hyperbole, is consistent with other recent District efforts to harass Pine Water and prejudice this Commission against the Company in a transparent effort to delay rate increases, and thereby depress the Company's "market" value for condemnation purposes. See, e.g., Jones Dt. at 4, 19. The District's Motion requests, in part, that the Commission compel Pine Water to produce five (5) years worth of data on a broad range of topics, including

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¹ Concurrent with this responsive filing, Pine Water is also moving to quash the District's belated and unnecessary notices of depositions and responding to its Motion for Sanctions.

but not limited to: (1) all financial records of the Company and its affiliates and holding companies, including but not limited to Brooke Utilities, Inc. and Crystal Investments L.L.C.; (2) information regarding the amount of water developed and sold and all accounting records; (3) all records of expenditures for locating new water sources; (4) expenditure for legal services; and (5) a backlog listing of requested meter installations. See Motion at 4. The Motion also seeks to compel Pine Water to produce information regarding common employees, officers, directors, shareholders and creditors between the Company and any affiliate. Id. at 8. Lastly, the Motion seeks to compel Pine Water to produce fifteen (15) years worth of data on water rate studies, connection fee studies, impact fee studies, total sales, total accounts by customer class and total water usage by customer class. Id. at 3.

During the course of discovery, Pine Water has not, as the Motion suggests, "set arbitrary limits" on its discovery responses. *Id.* at 2. While the Commission's administrative rules allow for liberal discovery in rate case proceedings, such discovery must, at a minimum: (1) be likely to lead to information relevant to properly adjust and/or normalize test year data; (2) be relevant to rate case matters at issue; and (3) not unduly broaden the scope of the proceedings without an offer of proof that such action is either necessary or warranted. Rule 26(b), Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure. For this reason, Pine Water has provided the District with all requested data from the test year (2002) and the year prior (2001), without waiving its original objections on the grounds of relevancy. Pine Water has also recently sent the District copies of all of the Company's responses to Staff's data requests, even though the District never requested such information.

It follows that, Pine Water's objections to many of the District's data requests are neither "absurd" nor "bogus," nor are they designed to protect any "incestuous interrelationship" between Pine Water and its affiliates. Motion at 3, 7, 10. Rather, the objections are intended at preventing the District from continuing to abuse the

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Commission's ratemaking process in furtherance of its ultimate goal – to acquire Pine Water assets at the cheapest possible price – all under the guise of the "public interest." The Commission's primary function in this matter is to determine the fair value of Pine Water's rate base, establish sufficient revenue to cover operating expenses and provide a reasonable rate of return thereon. The discovery the District seeks to compel in the Motion is unnecessary to this, or any other purpose, of this proceeding.

II. THE DISTRICT'S MOTION TO COMPEL SHOULD BE DENIED.

A. The District's Request for Five (and in Some Cases Seven) Years of General Operations Data is Unduly Burdensome, and Does Not Seek Evidence Relevant or Necessary to These Proceedings.

As many of Pine Water's objections reflect, the Commission sets rates based on the use of a historical test year, with certain pro forma adjustments to create a more normal or realistic relationship between rate base, revenues and expenses during the time the new rates will be in effect. See A.A.C. R14-2-103. Relevant data concerning test year expenses and revenue is contained in the income statement included in the Company's application, along with the required information on plant, cost of capital and rate design. Nearly all of the pro forma adjustments made in Pine Water's filing are formulaic adjustments routinely made by applicants, Staff and RUCO in Commission rate proceedings. See Direct Testimony of Thomas J. Bourassa ("Bourassa Dt.") at 6-9 (discussing adjustments for income, property and sales taxes, billing adjustments, revenue annualization, depreciation expense and rate case expense). The only other significant adjustments involve normalizing legal expenses and removing test year water hauling expense, the latter expense now subject to a separate surcharge. Staff has conducted its review of the information submitted by Pine Water and the majority of the revenue requirement in dispute between Staff and Pine Water arises from three of Staff's adjustments to rate base, removal of post test year plant additions and negative deferred income taxes and the addition of Project Magnolia, as well as Staff's related removal of

transportation expense related to purchasing water delivered through the Project. *Compare* Direct testimony of Claudio Fernandez ("Fernandez Dt.") at 6-14 *with* Rebuttal Testimony of Thomas J. Bourassa ("Bourassa Rb.") at 4-34. Indeed, the only actual test year expense level in dispute relates to materials and supplies, an issue impacting less than 3% of the Company's and/or Staff's recommended overall revenue requirements. *Id*.

Against this backdrop, the District contends that information relating to a historical period beyond the test year (2002) and the previous year (2001) is necessary to ensure that Pine Water has not "manufactured" data to support higher rates. *See* Motion at 3. However, the arguments and examples provided by the District to support this claim expose the District's lack of understanding regarding the methodology employed in Commission ratemaking proceedings. For example, the District asserts that Pine Water provides data dating back three years to 2000 in its Schedule E-2, and that it is not unreasonable to "provide a year, maybe two more years data so that this information can be viewed to determine if the test year presentation is reality or a trend manufactured by the company to support higher rates." *Id.* Apparently, the District is unaware that A.A.C. R14-2-103 requires Pine Water to provide three years data – the test year and two years prior – for Schedule E-2. Pine Water's adherence to the applicable filling requirements is no basis to claim that the Company is manufacturing test year data, nor does it justify the District's request to examine five (or seven) years of the Company's records.

Likewise, the District accuses Pine Water of selecting the adjustment to test year legal expenses "which justifies the higher cost to obtain a higher rate." *Id.* Amazingly, Pine Water actually made a voluntary adjustment to reduce test year legal expense by using a three-year average of such costs to "normalize" and **lower** the cost to ratepayers on a going-forward basis. *See* Schedule C-2, Adjustment No. 10., contained in the Company's direct filing. Staff accepted this adjustment, presumably because Staff recognizes that Pine Water will continue to incur such expenses to protect the availability

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of precious water resources in the area of its operations. *See* Fernandez Dt. at Schedule CMF-9. In any event, this adjustment also fails to provide any justification for the District's requested review of several years of records.

The District's reliance on Pine Water's amortization of rate case expense over a three-year period is equally misplaced. Motion at 3 (*citing* Adjustment No. 7, schedule C-2 page 8). The amortization of rate case expense relates to the number of years, going-forward, that the Company will collect a portion of its total, authorized rate case expense, and is based on an estimation of when Pine Water will file its next rate case. Bourassa Rb. at 15. This adjustment has nothing to do with historic year expense levels.

Nor does the District's attempt to exaggerate a few recording or accounting errors into a problem with test year data justify its requested fishing expedition. Again, Staff, which obviously has substantial expertise in evaluating rate filings, has reviewed the Company's filing and made its recommendations without expressing any significant concern over the validity of the Company's data due to a few minor errors in the Company's records. In fact, the District has not made any showing that even one of these errors has an impact on the Company's revenue requirement or rates. Instead, what the District relies upon are the types of bookkeeping errors commonly found and corrected in rate proceedings, most of which have been explained and corrected in the Company's rebuttal filing, and none of which have been shown to impact the ratemaking process. See, e.g., Bourassa Rb. at 22 ²

In short, the District has failed to provide any basis for its assertion that it must

² A perfect illustration of the District's misplaced reliance on a few bookkeeping errors is its reference to the erroneous recording of property tax payments. Consistent with Arizona Department of Revenue methodology, the Commission sets the property tax expense level based on revenue numbers, either historic or projected, or both. *See*, e.g., Decision No. 64282 (December 28, 2001) at 12-13; Decision No. 65350 (November 1, 2002). The property tax payments recorded on the Company's books for prior years, even the test year, are immaterial to the determination of the property tax expense level in this case. Therefore, the error which the District notes, and which has been corrected by the Company, is of no consequence.

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"look deeper and further back to get a comprehensive grasp of the situation." See Motion at 5.3 Instead, in its ignorance of the ratemaking process, it has cobbled together misstatements and misrepresentations of fact, embellishment of immaterial and now corrected bookkeeping errors, and its own hunger for a free shot at all of Pine Water's books and records in an effort to further its own ends. In that light, the burden that would be suffered by Pine Water – a small utility trying to combat some of the worst water supply issues in the state – if it had to interrupt its operations to produce years of operational and other data, and the burden on ratepayers, who would have to absorb the additional rate case expense associated with that effort, clearly outweighs the District's request for free reign over the Company's books and records.

B. The District is Entitled to Information on Pine Water's Affiliates to the Extent These Affiliates Transact Business with Pine Water.

The District's inflammatory characterization of the relationship between Pine Water, Strawberry Water and Brooke Utilities as an "incestuous menage" clearly illustrates its desire to prejudice the Company before the Commission. The District provides no offer of proof to justify its claims of inter-affiliate abuse, and the District's claim that the Company has refused to answer data requests concerning affiliate transactions is false. See Motion at 9.4 Between the information already provided, and

³ The District's reference to Staff having "the benefit of multiple years of records" and that Pine Water should be subject to discovery "on all such information so that everyone before the Commission has the same data with which to work" is puzzling. *Id.* at 4 – 5. The Company is unaware of what records the District refers to, beyond apparently, annual reports and/or the schedules and other materials in the record from the Company's last rate case, filed approximately four years ago. Of course, these types of records are relevant to a determination of OCRB and to the issue between Staff and Pine Water over Project Magnolia, and these records are available to the District through the Commission. In addition, as noted above, although not requested by the District, the Company has provided the District with a complete set of its responses to Staff's discovery requests to date. Thus, the District has "the benefit of the same data" as Staff.

⁴ Contrary to the District's assertion that Pine Water has refused to answer Interrogatories No. 3, 20, 23 and 24, the Company has provided a response to each to the extent it requests information regarding affiliate transactions impacting rates, without waiving its objection to any broader discovery. *See* Exhibit 1 (copies of Pine Water discovery responses).

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the copies of responses to Staff's data requests recently provided by Pine Water on a voluntary basis, Pine Water has essentially disclosed all requested information on affiliate transactions.

In contrast, information regarding Pine Water's affiliates that is unrelated to transactions with the Company is not properly discoverable in this proceeding. Apparently knowing this to be true, the District again resorts to blatant exaggeration and misrepresentation. For example, the District states that annual corporate disclosure statements filed by Pine Water indicate that its majority shareholder is Crystal Investments, L.L.C., in contrast to evidence in the record in this case showing that Pine Water is owned by Brooke Utilities. As a result, the District declares "it is not possible to determine who owns what or who owns what to whom?" Id. at 7. There is no allegation that Pine Water transacts business with Crystal Investments and this issue is simply a red herring. In fact, this matter has already been addressed between counsel for Pine Water and counsel for the District. See Exhibit 2 (copy of November 14, 2003 e-mail to District counsel thanking him for bringing the error to the Company's attention, confirming Brooke Utilities' sole ownership of Pine Water and indicating a corrective filing would be made shortly); see also Exhibit 3 (Pine Water's Request for Amended Corporation Annual Report and Certificate of Disclosure Statement, December 3, 2003). In other words, the District was fully aware that Brooke Utilities is Pine Water's sole shareholder at the time it filed this Motion and its attempt to intentionally mislead the Commission to further its interest in obtaining information regarding all of Pine Water's affiliates should not be overlooked.5

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⁵ The District reference to Pine Water's adjustments to property taxes as an example of interaffiliate abuse (Motion at 7) is discussed above. See Fn. 2, infra. Preferring to attack the truthfulness of Pine Water's accounting witness, Thomas Bourassa, the District ignores the explanation in Mr. Bourassa's rebuttal testimony, which clearly shows not only the reasons for the error but, more importantly, the fact that these recording errors have no impact on the determination of rates in this proceeding. Bourassa Rb. at 22. It is therefore, hard to imagine a basis for the District's assertion of an ulterior motive on the Company's part or how this error justifies further discovery.

Water's affiliates quickly digresses into a laundry list of contrived issues that belie basic ratemaking concepts. For instance, the District posits the question "How can any year 2003 expenses (approximately \$75,000 of plant addition planned for 2003) get into the balance sheet of 2002?" *Id.* Obviously, the District is unaware that pro-forma adjustments to rate base to reflect revenue neutral post test year plant additions serving test year customers are commonly authorized by the Commission. *See, e.g.,* Decision No. 64282 at 2-5; Decision No. 65350 at 4-11. Certainly, this is not a reason for additional discovery. Nor is identifying the common employees and creditors of Pine Water and its affiliates "vital to the determination of fair value of the company and the truthfulness of [Pine Water's] application" as the District alleges, without any explanation whatsoever. *Id.* Staff certainly has not made that determination in its calculation of FVRB, nor is Pine Water aware of such information ever being used in this manner in a rate case.

In the end, the District's argument concerning its need for discovery regarding Pine

In summary, neither Brooke Utilities nor Strawberry Water Company are parties to this proceeding, and Brooke Utilities is not even subject to regulation by the Commission. Moreover, despite its objections, Pine Water has provided information regarding transactions between Pine Water and its affiliates as they pertain to matters in this rate case. The District is entitled to nothing more.

C. The "Fair Market Value" of Pine Water's Plant may be Important to Condemnation Value, but it is Immaterial to Ratemaking in this Proceeding.

Pine Water objected to the District's Interrogatories Nos. 10 and 45 and to Request to Produce No. 17 on the grounds that the information sought is not relevant, and seeks to expand the scope of this proceeding. This is hardly "whining" as the District suggests. Motion at 9. Rather, as discussed above, these objections are grounded in the fact that the Commission will determine Pine Water's FVRB based on original cost, which has nothing to do with fair market value. See Application at ¶ 7. In contrast, as acknowledged by

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District counsel, fair market value is an issue in a condemnation action like the one the District appears to be preparing to bring to acquire the assets of Pine Water, as well as Strawberry Water and Brooke Utilities. See Exhibit 4 (December 8, 2003 letter from District counsel to undersigned counsel). This is not to say that Pine Water disagrees with Hugo Grotius' seventeenth century views on the legal nature of property rights and the government's right to condemn it. Motion at 9. Rather, Pine Water merely asserts that the District's (and/or County's) right to condemn these assets is not and cannot be exercised in this rate case.

D. The Miscellaneous Issues Presented by the District are Argumentative and do not Support Further Discovery.

In yet another attempt to justify a fishing expedition by portraying Pine Water in the worst possible light, the District asserts that the Company has erroneously indicated "in its propaganda sheet handed out at the Dec. 8 hearing in Pine that 'Pine Water is in compliance all ADEQ and ACC regulations.' As of December, 2003, that is not a true or correct statement because ADEQ has reported to the District that Pine Water Company is Not in Compliance and that Major Deficiencies exist." Motion at 10. The Major Deficiency noted in the ADEQ Compliance Status Report attached to the Motion is that the system has failed to provide the calendar year 2002 Consumer Confidence Report by July 1, 2003. At the time Pine Water prepared its public comment session handout, it was unaware of this ADEQ deficiency, primarily because ADEQ is wrong. Pine Water submitted its Consumer Confidence Reports to ADEQ on April 23, 2003. See Exhibit 5.

III. CONCLUSION.

The District's Motion to Compel is unsupported by the evidence and seeks information that: (1) is not relevant to the issues in the rate case proceeding; (2) is intended to expand the nature and scope of this proceeding; and (3) is unduly burdensome and unfair to Pine Water and its ratepayers, who will bear the increasing rate case costs

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Original and 13 copies were filed this 19th day of December, 2003, to: 13 **Docket Control** 14 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007 15 16 A copy of the foregoing was hand-delivered this 17 19th day of December, 2003, to: 18 Dwight D. Nodes, Assistant Chief ALJ Hearing Division 19 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington St. 20 Phoenix, AZ 85007 21 Gary H. Horton Legal Division 22 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington St.

associated with the District's abusive discovery tactics and misuse of this proceeding to further its desire to condemn Pine Water's assets. Accordingly, and for the reasons set forth herein, Pine Water respectfully suggests that the Commission sustain the Company's objections and deny the District's Motion to Compel Discovery.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 19th day of December, 2003.

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Attorney for Pine Strawberry Water Improvement District

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PINE WATER COMPANY FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY, A RATE INCREASE AND FOR APPROVAL TO INCUR LONGTERM DEBT.

DOCKET NO. W-03512A-03-0279
INTERROGATORIES TO PINE WATER
COMPANY

TO: PINE WATER COMPANY, and its attorney of record.

Pursuant to Rule 33, Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure and the Order of the Hearing Officer in the above captioned matter, you are hereby required to answer in writing and under oath, within ten (10) days, the following interrogatories, in accordance with the following instructions.

INTERROGATORIES

I. INSTRUCTIONS

- (A) These interrogatories shall be deemed continuing so as to require supplement answers if you obtain further or additional information with respect to the subject matter of any of these interrogatories after your answers have been made.
- (B) As used herein, "person" shall mean any natural person, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation or other entity.
- (C) Whenever an interrogatory requests that you identify a person, state his or its full name and complete present or last known residential and business address and phone numbers.

Where the "person" identified" is an individual, state in addition: (i) the name and address of the person who was his employer at the time relevant to the interrogatory; (ii) his present

3. What are the terms and costs of any service agreements with Brooke Utilities or any other vendors related to transporting water from the source to the Pine Water Co. or to Strawberry Water Co., and have any of these transactions involved a middleman or other entity besides the actual transportation entity?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo, except to the extent such entities provide services to or otherwise transact business with PWCo. Neither Brooke Utilities nor SWCo are parties to this proceeding and Brooke Utilities is not subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding these other entities in this proceedings, except to the extent such entities provide services to or otherwise transact business related to the transport of water with PWCo. Without waiving this objection, PWCo will respond by providing information regarding water transported to PWCo during the test year.

RESPONSE: See Response to Request for Production of Documents, Attachments No. 3 and No. 5.

RESPONDENT: Robert Hardcastle, Mistie Jared.

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4. What terms of sale, transaction relationships, and ownership relationships does Pine Water Co. have with entities related to Strawberry Water Co., Brooke Utilities, Robert Hardcastle, Crystall Investments L.L.C., Jayco or Jayco Oil Company, or similar entities that are not arms-length transactions that effect the cost of water (including purchase, transportation or wheeling), or reliability of water supply to Pine Water Co?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory because it is overly broad and unduly burdensome, as well as being too vague to formulate a response. None of the terms used in this interrogatory (i.e., "terms of sale", "transaction relationships", "ownership relationships" and "not arms-length") are defined and, therefore, PWCo does not know the specific transactions and/or types of transactions the District seeks information concerning, a problem not cured by the District's ambiguous request for information impacting the "cost of water." PWCo is a public service corporation providing water utility service in its CC&N and every transaction with every entity or person can be said to "effect the cost of water." Certainly, PWCo is not required to identify the terms of every relationship it might have with the listed entities. Moreover, to the extent transactions with such entities impact the determination of just and reasonable rates for PWCo, such transactions are or will be addressed in PWCo's prefiled testimony in this proceeding.

8. Is Brooke Utilities a regulated utility company and is it (or related entities or individuals) the sole or partial owner of Project Magnolia or any other transportation entity that has or will be transporting water in the pipeline or by truck from Strawberry or other locations to Pine or to Strawberry, with ultimate flow of the water to Pine Water Co.?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo, except to the extent such entities provide services to or otherwise transact business with PWCo Brooke Utilities is not a party to this proceeding and is not subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding this entity in this proceeding, except to the extent Brooke Utilities provide services to or otherwise transacts business with PWCo. Without waiving this objection PWCo states that Brooke Utilities is the sole owner of Project Magnolia, as stated in PWCo's direct filing in this rate case, and as will be explained in further detail in PWCo's forthcoming rebuttal filing.

9. Has Brooke Utilities or Pine Water Co. ever sought a willing buyer for Pine Water Co. securities or assets for any reason?

OBJECTION: This proceeding involves an application for the determination of the fair value of PWCo's property devoted to providing water utility service, establishment of just and reasonable rates based on such finding of fair value, and certain financing approvals. Whether PWCo's assets or stock was ever for sale is neither relevant nor calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. In fact, this interrogatory supports PWCo's general objection, set forth above, that the District seeks to expand the nature and scope of these proceedings in an effort to conduct discovery supporting an unfiled and presumably as yet unauthorized effort to condemn or otherwise acquire PWCo's assets. In addition, PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo. Brooke Utilities is not a party to this proceeding and is not subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding this entity in this proceedings.

10. Who are the beneficial owners or principals of Crystal Investments L.L.C., and Jayco and what other firms or entities are related thereto?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo Neither Crystal Investments nor Jayco are parties to this proceeding and neither is subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct

discovery regarding these entities in this proceeding, Furthermore, this interrogatory supports PWCo's general objection, set forth above, that the District seeks to expand the nature and scope of these proceedings in an effort to conduct discovery supporting an unfiled and presumably as yet unauthorized effort to condemn or otherwise acquire PWCo's assets.

11. What hard dollar expenditures has Pine Water Co. made in the last three years to explore for or acquire additional water resources for Pine Water Co., and what have been the results of such expenditures?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory because it is overly broad and unduly burdensome. Rate case proceedings before the ACC are based on a historical test year. Accordingly, seeking information regarding the Company's so-called "hard expenditures" for the last three years is overly broad and unduly burdensome. Moreover, to the extent that the Company has expended capital relevant to this rate proceeding, such capital expenditures would be reflected in the Company's rate base. All relevant information regarding the Company's rate base at issue in this case is contained in the Company's direct filing and application, and further information regarding such expenditures may be found in the Company's annual reports on file with the ACC, all of which are either in the possession of the District, or which can be obtained from the ACC. Unless the District has specific requests for backup information regarding particular rate base items or ratemaking treatment, the Company is unable to answer such a general request. Nevertheless, without waiving this objection, PWCo will respond by discussing recent efforts to acquire additional water resources as such efforts are relevant to this pending rate case.

RESPONSE: PWCo long ago concluded, based on decades of studies and its own operation experience that sufficient water resources necessary to meet the demands of PWCo are not available in Pine, Arizona. *See* also response to Request to Produce, Attachment No. 2; Direct Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle, Rebuttal Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle and Water Augmentation Plan, Direct Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle at Exhibit B.

RESPONDENT: Robert Hardcastle.

Q

What quantity of water has been transferred by Strawberry Water Co. to Pine Water Co. each year from 1997 through 2002, and to date in 2003, at what cost, by what method (truck, pipeline, other means), and who were the vendors providing the water and the transportation or wheeling services?

OBJECTION: PWCo is unaware of any requirement to file a five-year business projection to the ADEQ Capacity Development Coordinator. The District has not provided a specific reference to any Arizona statute or administrative rule requiring PWCo to file a five-year business projection with ADEQ. Therefore, the information sought in this interrogatory is neither relevant nor calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

23. Has Pine Water Co., Strawberry Water Co., Brooke Utilities, or any related firms ever participated, or been invited to participate in, water development activities of The Northern Gila County Water Project Alliance, The Mogollon Rim Water Resource Management Study, or the Pine/Strawberry Water Improvement District Water Resource and Action Plan, and if so to what extent have the entities participated, or if not on what basis have they declined to participate?

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo. SWCo and Brooke Utilities are not parties to this proceeding, and Brooke Utilities is not subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding these entities in this proceeding. Without waiving this objection, PWCo will provide responses regarding PWCo, as the applicant, and Brooke Utilities, as the applicant's shareholder, as requested in this interrogatory.

RESPONSE: PWCo has been invited to participate in the No. Gila County Water Project Alliance and has done so on numerous occasions. PWCo, ceased participating in such a group after it became apparent that the group was a political charade for local politicians, had no clearly defined mission, sought to collect water resource and operating data that was none of their business, and failed to notify PWCo on at least two separate occasions of the cancellation of regularly scheduled meetings after Robert Hardcastle specifically traveled to Payson for these meetings. PWCo not familiar with the Mogollon Rim Water Resource Management Study. PWCo (and Brooke Utilities) have participated in dozens of meetings with the PSWID Water Resource and Action Plan including ongoing weekly briefings between company representatives and District members. It became obvious to PWCo, later confirmed through the lack of results, that the District did not possess the capability, resources, or personnel to accomplish the objectives of their charter. PWCo concluded that further participation in such efforts would yield little or no additional sustainable water supplies and would only accrue to the further expense of ratepayers to be paid for in future rate proceedings. Brooke Utilities and PWCo have initiated at least two other and additional community organization meetings with the purpose of increasing community communication and exploring alternative courses of action that would yield further sustainable supplies of water.

RESPONDENT: Robert Hardcastle.

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Over the last five years, has Pine Water Co., Strawberry Water Co., Brooke Utilities, or any related firms completed any studies on availability of additional water in the Pine and Strawberry areas, and if so what were the results of such studies? Please attach a copy of each such study to your responses to these interrogatories.

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo. SWCo and Brooke Utilities are not parties to this proceeding, and Brooke Utilities is not subject to regulation by the ACC. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding these entities in this proceeding. Without waiving this objection, PWCo will provide responses regarding PWCo, as the applicant, and Brooke Utilities, as the applicant's shareholder, concerning studies on the availability of additional water that can be utilized to serve PWCo's ratepayers.

RESPONSE: See Response to Request for Production of Documents, Attachment No. 2.

RESPONDENT: Robert Hardcastle.

25. Month-to-month over the past five years, what has been the backlog of requested meter installations in Pine and Strawberry service areas that have not been installed, and what is the reason for not making each specific installations?

Additionally, PWCo objects to this interrogatory to the extent it requires information regarding entities other than PWCo. PWCo does not provide service in Strawberry; and SWCo, the service provider

there, is not a party to this proceeding. Accordingly, the District is not entitled to conduct discovery regarding SWCo in this proceeding. Without waiving this objection, PWCo will provide the

information requested in this interrogatory with respect to its meter installations during the test year

OBJECTION: PWCo objects to this request as being overly broad and unduly burdensome. Rate case proceedings before the ACC are based on a historical test year. Accordingly, seeking information regarding meter installations for the past five years is overly broad and unduly burdensome.

and the year immediately prior to the test year.

RESPONSE: See Attachment E.

RESPONDENT: Mistie Jared.

BXHIBIT

SHAPIRO, JAY

From:

SHAPIRO, JAY

Sent:

Friday, November 14, 2003 9:15 PM

To:

John Gliege (E-mail)

Subject: PWCo's Objections to the District's discovery:

John-I need to follow up and clarify a matter related to the District's discovery requests, and our conversation the other day. When you mentioned the annual reports, I assumed, as did my client, that you were referring to the annual utility reports Pine Water files with the ACC's Utilities Division. These reports do not even mention Crystal Investments, let alone reflect that this entity owns Pine Water.

However, we looked further and discovered that the annual corporate disclosures for some years for Pine Water inadvertently showed Crystal Investments as a shareholder of Pine Water. This is not the case. Pine Water is owned 100% by Brooke Utilities, which in turn is owned by Crystal Investments (90%) and Robert Hardcastle (10%).

Although not relevant to Pine Water's rate case, the same is true of annual corporate disclosures for Strawberry Water, which is also owned 100% by Brooke utilities.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention. Steps are underway to amend any erroneous corporate filings and we would be happy to provide the District copies if they desire.

Jay



December 3, 2003

Arizona Corporation Commission c/o Annual Reports-Corporations Division 1300 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007-2929

Via Airbili Number: 5732910260

Re: Request for Amended Corporation Annual Report & certificate of Disclosure Statements

Dear Sir or Madam,

It has been brought to the attention of Brooke Utilities, Inc. that our 2000, 2001 and 2002 Annual Report & Certificate of Disclosure Statements for Pine Water Co., Inc. and Strawberry Water Co., Inc. were completed and submitted to the Commission with erroneous information.

We would like to correct this error as quickly as possible. Please accept Brooke Utilities Inc.'s request for expedited filing of the following amended Annual Report and Certificate of Disclosure Statements:

2000-2002: Strawberry Water Co., Inc. 2000-2002 Pine Water Co., Inc. 2001: Brooke Utilities, Inc.

It is my understanding the Annual Reports Division requires copies of each originally submitted report noted above with appropriate amendments. Each of the above referenced documents have been enclosed with required amendments. In addition, it is also my understanding that for each amended report a \$45.00 filing fee is required in conjunction with a \$35.00 expedite fee, or a total of \$80.00 per expedited amendment requested above.

Enclosed you will find Pine Water check number 17399 in the amount of \$240.00, which represents payment for expedited, amended reports for Pine Water (2000, 2001 and

Brooke Water L.L.C. Circle City Water Co., L.L.C. Strawberry Water Co., Inc. Pine Water Co., Inc. Payson Water Co., Inc. Navajo Water Co., Inc. Tonto Basin Water Co., Inc.

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can office of IOHN 6. GLIEGE

P.O. Box 1388 Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-1388

Phone:

928 380 0159

jgliege@earthlink.net

December 8, 2003

JAY SHAPIRO

DEG 1 2 2003

ACTION ____

Jay L. Shapiro
Patrick Black
Fennemore Craig
3003 North Central Ave. Ste 2600
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2913

Gentlemen:

First of all, I have chosen to follow Mr. Shapiro's suggestion and have written to the Chief Counsel of the Arizona Corporation Commission regarding my concerns about the impact upon the integrity of the hearing process of the relationship between Mr. Black and the Corporation Commission. A copy of that letter is enclosed.

In an effort to not be accused of being pernicious I am writing to you to advise you that the Pine Strawberry Water Improvement District has become aware that some of the property owners within the District are considering circulating a petition to authorize the District to incur necessary expenditures to acquire the water systems in Pine and Strawberry.

As I am certain you are well aware, under the law of the State of Arizona the embarking on the petitioning process does not automatically mean that a condemnation proceeding will ever occur. There are many steps which must be undertaken commencing with the obtaining of sufficient signatures on the petitions to incur the expenses. If sufficient signatures are obtained, there is a formal legal proceeding which must be followed by the District to finance the activities upon which it desires to embark. I point this out to you in light of the position which you have repeatedly taken that the District is attempting to use the Corporation Commission proceeding as a part of some effort to condemn the Pine Water Company.

The issue in a condemnation proceeding, assuming you would not be challenging the right of the District to condemn the property, is one of determining the fair value of the property at the time provided by law for making such a determination.

Gentlemen, we are not there, nor are we attempting to use this Corporation Commission hearing for that purpose. While petitions may be circulating, until such time as there are sufficient signatures as to confer upon the Board of Directors of the District the power to incur such expenses, the District cannot engage in condemnation activities.

Should you have any questions regarding this activity please contact this office.

LAW OFFICE OF JOHN G. GLIEGE

John G. Gliege

BXHIBIT

Brooke Utilities, Inc.

April 23, 2003

Mistic S. Jared Phone: 661-633-7546 Fax: 8(8)-748-6981 E-mail: mistieflübrookeutilities.com

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division Jim Puckett 1110 W. Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007

Re: 2002 Consumer Confidence Reports: Various Companies

Dear Mr. Puckett,

Enclosed please find copes of the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR's) for the following public water systems/water companies:

- Circle City Water Co L.L.C.: PWS 07-112
- Strawberry Water Co., Inc: PWS 04-006
- Pine Water Co., Inc. PWS 04-043 and 04-034
- Tonto Basin Water Co Inc: PWS 04-022, 04-036, 04-047, 04-049

I anticipate forwarding a second batch of consumer confidence reports for Payson Water Co., Inc., Navajo Water Co., Inc. and Brooke Water LLC within the month.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 661-633-7546.

Sincerely,

Mistie S. Jared Operations Manager

enclosures

Pine Water Co., Inc. Pine, Arizona PWS # 04-034 and 04-043 WATER QUALITY REPORT

2002

Pine Water Co., inc. ("Pine Water") is declicated to providing reliable, safe drinking water to its costomers, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Arizona Department of finvironmental Quality ("ADEQ") and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") Pine Water conducts routine monitoring of the water supply for a variety of contaminants including, but not limited to, those of a biological, organic, trorganic and indicative nature. These monitoring standards and practices were designed to identify and elimitate potential contaminants before public exposure occurs, thereby safeguarding the health of all Pine Water associates. In this regard, Pine Water is pleased to provide its customers with this informational water quality report. If you would like additional copies of this report or if you have questions regarding your drinking water please contact our customer service center at 800-270 6084. Monday-Friday 9:00am -3:00pm. Your comments and adaptive and advanced to the provide of the particular of the

Drinking Water Source

Drinking water originates from several difference sources such as rivers, lakes, and underground aquifers. Pine Water is supplied by fifteen (15) ground wells. Water is treated at the well sits, pumped through transmission lines into a complex system of approximately durteen (13) storage tanks, eight (8) pressure tanks and ten (10) booster pumps and is subsequently delivered to each customer through distribution lines.

Water Quality Concerns

Regardless of its origin; source water may dissolve naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material for accumulate substances resulting from the presence of animals or humans as it moves across the surface or underground. Therefore, drinking water, including bothed water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More reformation about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotting in 800-426-4791.

to order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Orug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other minutes system disorder, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. FPA and Center for Disease Control ("CDC") guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the I(PA's safe drinking water hotline at 800-426-4791.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. IEPA's standard d belonces the current understanding of orsenic's possible health effects against belancing the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research be health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Terms and Definitions

A definition of terms which may be used in Table 1 is provided below for your convenience.

- Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Conteminant Level Goal (MCLG). The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which
 there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contentinant Level (MCL). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
 MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- pCl/L: Piocuries per liter A measure of rudioactivity
- · ppb. Parts per billions or micrograms per liter
- . ppm. Parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ppt. Parts per trillion or imnogram per liter

- Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS). MCI s for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- . Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SCWS). MCLs for contaminants that affect teste, odor, or appearance of
 the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- Public Water System (PWS) No 04-043: This water system designation refers to the Portals I, Portals III, Canyon Shadows and Hidden Pines subdivisions of Pine Water
- Public Water System (PWS) No. 64-034: This water system designation includes all other subdivision served by Pine Water service not specifically noted above in PWS 04-043

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, and gas production, mining or farming.
- Perticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of
 industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater ranoff and
 septic systems
- Radinactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring on he the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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Constraints

PWS 04-034 received a resting naivet granted by ADEQ for several synthetia organic elemicals and valeuls organic eleminals in 2002 due to previous non-detect test results

Conclusions

Pine Water continues to safeguard your drinking water in 2003 by conducting routine monitoring in accordance with state and federal regulations. The drinking water provided to the customers of Pine Water met 2002 requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act . In.

1 2 3 4	FENNEMORE CRAIG Jay L. Shapiro (No. 014650) Patrick Black (No. 017141) 3003 N. Central Ave. Suite 2600 Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Attorneys for Pine Water Company, Inc.
5	
6	BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
7	
8	IN THE MATTER OF THE DOCKET NO: W-03512A-03-0279
9	APPLICATION OF PINE WATER COMPANY FOR A
	DETERMINATION OF THE
10	CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY
11	AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES BASED
12	THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE AND FOR APPROVAL TO INCUR
13	LONG-TERM DEBT
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20	REJOINDER TESTIMONY OF
21	THOMAS J. BOURASSA
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FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PHOENIX

1	I.	INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF REJOINDER TESTIMONY
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS?
3	A.	Thomas Bourassa, 139 W. Wood Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85029.
4	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME THOMAS BOURASSA WHO FILED DIRECT AND
5		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN THIS MATTER?
6	A.	Yes.
7	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REJOINDER TESTIMONY?
8	A.	I will provide rejoinder testimony on the general topics of rate base, revenues and
9		expenses, cost of capital, and rate design in response to the surrebuttal testimony of
10		the Commission Utilities Division Staff ("Staff"), the Pine Strawberry Water
11		Improvement District ("PSWID" or the "District"), and Mr. Breninger
12		("Breninger") concerning the rate application filed by Pine Water Company ('Pine
13		Water" or the "Company""). I am also testifying in support of Rejoinder Schedules
14		A-1, B-1, B-2, B-5, C-1, C-2, D-1, D-2, D-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, and H-4.
15	Q.	HOW WILL YOUR TESTIMONY BE ORGANIZED?
16	A.	I will provide a summary of the issues I address and then describe the Company's
17		rejoinder positions on these issues. If I do not respond to a specific proposal,
18		adjustment argument or other assertion of Staff, the District or any other party, it
19	!	does not mean that the Company accepts that position.
20	II.	SUMMARY OF REJOINDER TESTIMONY
21	Q.	HAS THE COMPANY CHANGED ITS REQUESTED REVENUE
22		INCREASE FROM ITS REBUTTAL FILING?
23	A.	Yes. The Company's requested increase is reduced to approximately \$87,900, or
24		13.5%, from \$267,000, or 41%, at the time of the Company's rebuttal filing. The
25		main reason is that the Company has removed test year Project Magnolia

transportation expenses, also known as wheeling fees, in the amount of \$174,645

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from operating expenses. Instead, the Company proposes to amend the existing Water Augmentation Surcharge Tariff ("Surcharge Tariff") to include, on a permanent basis, recovery of the actual costs of the water purchased from Strawberry Water and delivered through Brooke Utilities' Project Magnolia, in addition to the water hauling costs that are already covered under the Surcharge Tariff.

- Q. WILL CHANGING THE MANNER OF RECOVERY FOR THESE PROJECT MAGNOLIA COSTS IMPACT RATEPAYERS?
- A. Not really. Customers will still pay for the costs of buying water and having it delivered through the pipeline owned by Brooke Utilities, Inc. ("BUI"). Now, however, they will pay the costs in the same manner that other water augmentation costs are recovered.
- Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS THAT THE REQUESTED REVENUE REQUIREMENT HAS CHANGED SINCE THE REBUTTAL FILING?
- A. Yes. The Company has accepted Staff adjustments to plant in service (post-test year plant), which has lowered the Company's proposed rate base. The Company has also proposed an increase in rate case expense. The combined effect of the Company's adjustments to rate base and to operating expenses, including treatment of Project Magnolia costs, is to reduce the revenue requirement to approximately \$742,000 from \$920,000 contained in the Company's rebuttal filing.
- Q. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMPANY'S REVENUE INCREASE REQUEST AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OTHER PARTIES?
- A. Staff recommends a revenue increase of approximately \$46,900 or approximately 7.2 percent under Staff's adjusted test year revenues. The amount has changed

slightly from Staff's direct filing. The District and Mr. Breninger have not recommended a revenue increase or revenue requirement.

- Q. WHAT IS THE FAIR VALUE RATE BASE THE COMPANY IS NOW PROPOSING?
- A. The Company's proposed fair value rate base is approximately \$590,700.
- Q. WHAT IS THE FAIR VALUE RATE BASE STAFF IS PROPOSING?
- A. Staff's proposed fair value rate base is approximately \$637,500.
- Q. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN THE COMPANY'S AND THE OTHER PARTIES PROPOSED FAIR VALUE RATE BASES?
- A. There are two factors that explain much of the difference. Staff includes Project Magnolia in rate base based on original cost plant less accumulated depreciation, whereas the Company does not. This is based on Staff's mistaken belief that the pipeline is owned by Pine Water and not BUI. The Company also disagrees with Staff on the treatment of deferred taxes in rate base. Staff excludes deferred taxes of \$369,000 from rate base, whereas, the Company includes deferred taxes.

The District did not provide schedules and/or specific adjustments in its surrebuttal testimony. The District has generally taken the positions proposed by Staff. The District believes post test year plant should not be allowed in rate base and Project Magnolia should be included in rate base. *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of Harry Jones ("Jones Sb.") at 3 and 4.

- Q. HAS THE COMPANY CHANGED ITS RECOMMENDATION ON THE REQUIRED RATE OF RETURN?
- A. No. The Company still seeks a 10.99 percent rate of return on fair value rate base.
- Q. HAS STAFF CHANGED ITS RECOMMENDATION THAT THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT BE BASED ON A 10 PERCENT OPERATING MARGIN?

A. No. Staff continues to recommend a revenue requirement based on a 10 percent operating margin. This translates to an 11 percent rate of return on Staff's recommended rate base. However, Staff has prepared new cost of capital testimony providing for an 8.7 percent rate of return as an alternative, but has not provided a revenue requirement based on this alternate recommendation.

O. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR DISAGREEMENTS IN OPERATING

Q. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR DISAGREEMENTS IN OPERATING EXPENSES IN THIS CASE?

A. Several disagreements between the Company and Staff remain, in addition to the dispute over ownership of Project Magnolia, which impacts operating expenses in several ways. The Company also disagrees with Staff on the proper level of materials and supplies expense, the computation of property taxes and the amortization period of rate case expense.

The District claims the Company's requested rate case expense is too high. Staff supported the Company's initial request for rate case expense of \$150,000 and recognized the Company's intention to evaluate that request and possible increase it due to the intervention of the District. Staff has not yet had the opportunity to comment on the Company's rejoinder request for \$200,000 in rate case expense.

Q. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES WITH RESPECT TO RATE DESIGN?

A. Staff continues to propose a single rate tier structure regardless of meter size, whereas the Company proposes a rate tier structure based on meter size. Neither the District nor Mr. Breninger has proposed a rate design.

III. RATE BASE

Q. WHAT ADJUSTMENTS YOU HAVE ACCEPTED FROM STAFF, THE DISTRICT AND/OR BRENINGER?

A. The Company has accepted Staff's proposed post test year plant of \$1,597. The number consists of post test year pumping equipment of \$1,015 with a retirement amount of \$988, and meter installations of \$5,050, with a retirement amount of \$3,480. See Surrebuttal Testimony of Marlin Scott, Jr. ("Scott Sb.") at 2-3. The District testified that no post test year plant should be allowed in rate base. See Jones Sb. at 3.

A. Project Magnolia

Q. DOES STAFF CONTINUE TO RECOMMEND PROJECT MAGNOLIA BE INCLUDED IN PINE WATER'S RATE BASE?

A. Yes. Both Staff and the District take this position. The District does not provide a rationale, other than it is in agreement with Staff. *Id.* at 4

Staff asserts the Company owns Project Magnolia. According to Staff, ownership is based on their claim Project Magnolia was included in construction work-in-progress ('CWIP') in Pine Water's predecessor, E&R Water Company ('E&R' or 'E&R Water'), prior rate case and that at least 75 percent of the costs of Project Magnolia were on the books of E&R up to the time of the last filing. *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of Claudio Fernandez ("Fernandez Sb.") at 4.

As support for Staff's position, Staff testified that the B-1 schedule (rate base) in the E&R Water prior rate application included CWIP of \$334,242 which represented the cost of Project Magnolia. *Id.* at 4.

Q. IS THE BASIS OF STAFF'S ASSERTION CORRECT?

A. No. The CWIP balance listed ob the B-1 schedule in the prior case was merely based on a capital expenditures ('CAPX') budget. *See* Rebuttal Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle ("Hardcastle Rb.") at 20-24. As support for its assertion and in response to a data request from the Company, Staff provided a copy of the CAPX budget filed in the prior case. *Id.* at Exhibit 5.

Staff also provided an E-5 schedule filed in the prior case showing approximately \$17,000 of 'Project Magnolia' costs. *Id*.

- Q. IS THE CAPX BUDGET EVIDENCE THAN THE COSTS OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA WERE ON THE BOOKS OF E&R WATER COMPANY UP TO THE TIME E&R FILED ITS RATE APPLICATION?
- A. No. This schedule is clearly identified as a CAPX budget. This is not evidence that the approximately \$334,000 of CAPX budgeted amounts were expended or recorded on the books of E&R Water at the time the prior rate case was filed. Mr. Hardcastle also provided a copy of an agreement with ASL Consulting showing that work to perfect a right of way permit to construct Project Magnolia wasn't even signed by BUI until May 24, 2000. See Hardcastle Rb. at Exhibit 3. The right of way permit work request from ASL Consulting is nearly two months after the E&R Water decision was issued. See ACC Decision 62400, March 31, 2000.

O. WHAT IS THE \$17,000 SHOWN ON THE E-5 SCHEDULE?

- A. As explained by Mr. Hardcastle, this was not used and useful plant in service in the last case. See Rejoinder Testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle ("Hardcastle Rj.") at 8. These costs are preliminary consulting and engineering services contracted for by BUI and paid for, at least in part, by E&R. Id. According to Mr. Hardcastle, it appears that E&R paid for some of these costs in 1998 and were picked up and listed as plant in service by E&R's accounting witness. Id. Ultimately, both the \$334,272 and the \$17,040 were identified as CWIP and removed from plant in service by Staff in the prior case. See Staff Engineering Direct Testimony at 6, 7, Docket No. W-01576A-99-0277.
- Q. IF CWIP IN THE PRIOR CASE WAS BASED UPON A CONSTRUCTION BUDGET, WHY IS STAFF CONTINUING TO CLAIM THE PINE WATER OWNS PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

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A. Frankly, I do not know.

Q. WAS CWIP APPROVED AS A RATE BASE ITEM IN E&R'S PRIOR CASE?

A. No.

Q. HAS THE COMPANY OBTAINED ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE SURROUNDING THIS ISSUE?

A. Yes. Supporting general ledger (GL) detail is attached at Exhibit 1.

Two clearly ascertainable facts can be discerned from a review of the GL detail supporting the \$449,568 cost of Project Magnolia. First, the evidence shows that Project Magnolia costs of \$334,000 could have only been a capital budget amount and not a recorded CWIP cost when E&R Water filed its rate application. The earliest of these costs were recorded on April 25, 2000. Further, the bulk of the costs for Project Magnolia were incurred in the second half of 2000 through early 2001. E&R Water filed its prior case in February 1999 (June 1998 test year) and the final decision issued on March 31, 2000 (ACC Decision No. 62400). Mr. Fernandez's claim that the 75 percent of the costs of Project Magnolia were on the books of E&R Water when it filed its rate application is incorrect. *See* Fernandez Sb. at 5.

Second, the Project Magnolia costs of \$449,598, with the exception of two invoices totaling approximately \$1,500, were recorded on the books of BUI, since the last rate case, not E&R Water, or Pine Water for that matter. Project Magnolia was not constructed, recorded on the books of E&R, placed into service, and then later transferred to BUI.

Q. DOES THE \$17,040 APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN RECLASSIFIED FROM E&R TO BUI AND INCLUDED IN THE FINAL COST OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA OF \$449,598?

1	A.	No, it does not appear that this is the case based on the GL detail I reviewed.
2	Q.	IS THE \$17,040 IN THE PLANT BALANCE OF PINE WATER AT THE
3		END OF THE TEST YEAR?
4	A.	No. It appears the \$17,040 was ultimately expensed, not capitalized, on the books
5		of E&R.
6	Q.	SO, THE \$17,040 AND THE \$334,000 OF CWIP FROM THE PRIOR CASE
7		HAVE NEVER BEEN GIVEN RATE BASE TREATMENT NOR HAVE
8		THESE AMOUNTS BEEN INCLUDED IN OPERATING EXPENSES FOR
9		RATE MAKING PURPOSES?
10	Α.	No. E&R, now Pine Water, has never recovered any portion of the \$17,040 or the
11		\$334,000 through rates.
12	Q.	ON THE GL DETAIL, I SEE ENTRIES STARTING IN SEPTEMBER 2000,
13		WHY DO YOU CLAIM THE EARLIEST COST WAS RECORDED IN
14		APRIL 2000?
15	A.	The first six entries on the Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP account are
16		reclassification entries. I requested support for these entries to find when the
17		original entry upon which the reclassification was made.
18	Q.	CAN YOU EXPLAIN THE SEPTEMBER 2000 RECLASS ENTRIES
19		LISTED ON THE GL LISTING?
20	A.	Yes.
21		The first entry of \$1,808.42 is a reclassification of two invoices from the
22		Brooke contractual services expense account to the Brooke Project Magnolia
23		CWIP account. The earliest recorded cost was July 24, 2000.
24		The second entry of \$53.44 is a reclassification of expense from the Brooke
25		licenses and permits expense account to the Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP

account. The original entry is dated September 12, 2000.

The third entry of \$455.00 is a reclassification of expense from the Brooke supplies expense account to Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP account. The original entry date is September 30, 2000.

The fourth entry of 749.25 is a reclassification of expense from the Pine contractual services expense account to the Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP account. The original entry is dated April 24, 2000.

The fifth entry of 749.25 is a reclassification of expense from the Strawberry Water contractual services expense account to the Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP account. The original entry date is May 25, 2000.

The sixth entry of \$16,351.89 is a reclassification of amount from Brooke plant in service accounts, pumping equipment and transmission mains to Brooke Project Magnolia CWIP. The earliest recorded entry date is October 23, 2000.

B. Deferred Income Taxes

Q. WHY DOES STAFF EXCLUDE DEFERRED TAXES FROM RATE BASE?

A. Staff makes several arguments. First, because Pine Water did not exist from 1986 to 1996 it did not pay the taxes on contributions-in-aid of construction (CIAC) during this time period. *See* Fernandez Sb. at 7-8. Second, Staff asserts that the tax liability attributed to the timing differences between book and tax depreciation should be a reduction from rate base. Third, net operating losses, NOLs, are not recognized by the Commission. *Id*.

Q. HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THESE ARGUMENTS BY STAFF?

A. With respect to the first argument, although Pine Water did not exist from 1986 to 1996, it's predecessors, E&R Water and Williamson Waterworks did. Pine Water was the result of a geographic re-organization approved by the Commission. *See* Decision No. 60972 (June 19, 1998). The Commission authorized Brooke to reorganize Desert Utilities, Inc., High Country Water Co., Inc., Pine-Oak Water Co.,

Α.

Inc., E&R Water, Williamson Waterworks, and C&S Water Co., Inc. into new entities based on more appropriate geographical locations. Pine Water was the result of combining parts of E&R Water and Williamson Waterworks. All of the underlying assets, liabilities, and equity balances, as well as the CC&N's were transferred to the new entities in accordance with this decision. The tax timing differences did not disappear as a result of the re-organizations. Commission policy directive allows for self-paid income taxes on advances and contributions as a rate base item. *See* Decision 55774 (October 21, 1987) at 3.

It is disingenuous of Staff to make the argument that because Pine Water did not exist from 1986 to 1996, it is not entitled (or required to per generally accepted accounting principles) to record deferred taxes attributed to E&R Water and Williamson Waterworks. For one thing, to the extent the deferred taxes related to CIAC, that CIAC was brought over to Pine Water's books as a deduction to rate base. Staff should not be allowed to bring over the reductions to rate base while leaving behind the additions. It also illustrates the inconsistency in Staff's position regarding Project Magnolia. On the one hand, Staff asserts that Pine Water owns Project Magnolia because it was in CWIP during E&R Water's prior case, while on the other hand denying Pine Water deferred taxes attributed to E&R Water.

Q. WHAT ABOUT STAFF'S SECOND REASON FOR ELIMINATING DEFERRED TAXES FROM RATE BASE?

As shown by Bourassa Rebuttal Exhibit 2 detailing the deferred tax calculation, contrary to Mr. Fernandez, there is a deferred tax liability component arises from tax depreciation timing differences which is a reduction to rate base. However, as I explained in my rebuttal testimony, it is the net effect of all three components (CIAC, depreciation, and NOL) that results in a net deferred tax asset. *See* Bourassa Rb. at 5-10.

A. With respect to the NOLs, if a company is tax normalized, then deferred taxes, whether positive (deferred tax liability) or negative (deferred tax asset) should be included in rate base. Under full tax normalization, negative deferred taxes are a true, paid up, asset on the company's books. Negative deferred taxes under IRC Section 263A provides that in the case of any property "produced" by the taxpayer should be capitalized. An asset is "produced" and/or "paid up" by the taxpayer (shareholder), by the reduction to the taxpayer's (shareholder) equity due to past losses.

Q. WHAT ARE THE THREE INDIVIDUAL TAX COMPONENT AMOUNTS?

A. The first component amount, attributed to taxable CIAC from 1986 to 1996, is approximately \$221,700. This is a negative deferred tax or deferred tax asset. The second component amount, attributed to depreciation book and tax timing differences is approximately \$62,200. This is a positive deferred tax or deferred tax liability. The third component amount, attributed to NOL carry forwards, is approximately \$210,000. This is a negative deferred tax or deferred tax asset. The net of all three components is approximately \$369,000, a net negative deferred tax or net deferred tax asset. (negative 221,700 plus 62,000 plus negative 210,000).

IV. INCOME STATEMENT.

- Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE COMPANY'S PROPOSED ADJUSTMENTS TO REVENUES AND EXPENSES AND WHAT ADDITIONAL ADJUSTMENTS, IF ANY, YOU HAVE ACCEPTED FROM STAFF, THE DISTRICT, AND/OR MR. BRENINGER?
- A. Yes. Rejoinder adjustments to operating expenses are shown in Rejoinder Schedules C-1 and C-2. My Rejoinder Schedules are attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

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No additional adjustments recommended by the other parties have been accepted by the Company. There are, however, five rejoinder adjustments proposed by the Company.

Adjustment number 1 removes depreciation expense related to acceptance of Staff's level of post test year plant and corresponding retirements.

Adjustment number 2 lowers property taxes reflecting the reduction to property taxes caused by a lower proposed revenue amount – the third revenue component of the property tax calculation.

Adjustment number 3 increases rate case expense. The Company now requests rate case expense of \$200,000 amortized over three years, increased from its original request of \$150,000.

Adjustment number 4, removes Project Magnolia wheeling fees of \$174,645 from transportation expenses. The Company now proposes to recover these expenses through the Company's proposed water hauling adjuster. I will discuss this later in my testimony.

Adjustment number 5 adjusts interest expense to a level which reflects an interest expense synchronized with the Company's rate base. The synchronization has resulted in a higher interest expense than the Company proposed in its direct or rebuttal filings. The higher interest expense has the effect of lowering income taxes that are included in rates. The Company has proposed this because rate base and capitalization are significantly different due in part to deferred taxes. Also, if the Company is to include deferred taxes in the rate base, it would be proper to allow rate payers the benefit of lower income taxes.

A. **Property Tax Expense**

Q. DOES THERE REMAIN A DISAGREEMENT WITH STAFF
CONCERNING THE REVENUE COMPONENTS USED IN THE

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PROPERTY TAX CALCULATION?

Yes. Staff uses historical years 2000, 2001, and 2002 plus Staff's recommended A. revenue increase, whereas the Company uses two times the 2002 historical revenues plus the Company's proposed revenues. As I have testified, the Company based its recommendation, in part, on Staff's proposal in the pending Arizona-American rate proceeding (Docket Nos. WS-01303A-02-0867 et al.). Bourassa Rb. at 18. The Company believes that its recommendation better synchronizes property taxes with revenues than does Staff's in the instant case. Staff, in response, refers to the recent docket for Arizona Water Company's Eastern Group rate case. See Fernandez Sb. at 10. In short, Staff is being inconsistent and revisiting this issue from case to case only serves to add to rate case expense.

Q. WHAT **POSITION** DOES DISTRICT **TAKE** THE REGARDING PROPERTY TAXES?

The District has claimed that the Company made errors in reporting property tax A. expense for 2001 and 2002. See Jones Sb. at 5. The District asserts that this reporting error has caused property taxes to be overstated by \$16,617 and would result in excess recovery by the Company through rates. See District Response to Company Data Request 4.1 (2), a copy attached hereto as Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 3. This is false.

The Company has readily admitted this error, identified during the discovery process. See Bourassa Rb. at 21. As I explained in my rebuttal testimony, these unintentional recoding errors have absolutely no bearing on the level of property tax expense the Company has requested to be included in operating expenses. Proposed property taxes are based on the Arizona Department of Revenue ("ADOR") formula, which formula uses the utility's revenues. The

amount of property taxes previously paid is totally immaterial. While Staff and the Company may disagree on which revenue years to use, they clearly agree that prior tax payments are irrelevant by employing ADOR formula for property taxes. *See* Fernandez Sb. at 10.

Q. DOES THE DISTRICT EXPLAIN WHY IT PERSIST IN ITS POSITION DESPITE YOUR EXPLANATION?

- A. Not really. Clearly, the District misunderstands how the Company determined its recommended property tax expense and how the expense impacts rates. For example, the District seems to think the Company is requesting an unjustified return on accrued property taxes. In the Districts own words, "This excessive accrual would allow rate base to be excessively high . . ., allowing for an unjustified recovery of return of return on assets employed." *See* District Response to Company Data Request 4.1 (3), copy attached hereto as Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 4. There is no component of rate base for accrued property taxes. Further, accrued property taxes are a liability, not an asset. Therefore, I simply do not understand what the District is trying to convey and can only assume they do not understand the process.
- Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. JONES' CLAIM THAT THE HISTORICAL AMOUNTS NEED TO BE ADJUSTED?.
- A. Mr. Jones testifies that "the historical figures need to be adjusted to determine the real costs of property taxes for in 2000, 2001, and 2002." See Jones Sb. at 5. If the District wishes to make a recommendation for property taxes based on these any one or more of these historical year figures, I agree and adjustment is needed and the District has this information, provided during discovery, if it wishes to make such a recommendation. However, property taxes allowed in Commission decisions have, for many years, been based upon the ADOR formula making any

adjustment unnecessary from my perspective. Again, and notwithstanding Mr. Jones' apparent belief that the historical costs are used as the basis for Staff's recommended property tax expense (*Id.* at 5), Staff agrees with the Company and uses the same ADOR formula, which is based entirely on revenue. *See* Fernandez Sb. at 10.

B. Rate Case Expense

Q. WHY HAS THE COMPANY INCREASED ITS REQUESTED RATE CASE EXPENSE FROM \$150,000 TO \$200,000?

A. To reflect increased costs to prosecute the instant case that were not foreseeable at the time of the Company's original estimate. The intervention of the District has caused rate case expense to increase significantly. Frankly, the Company will now incur more than the amount requested but believes \$200,000 is reasonable in this case.

Q. WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS HAS STAFF MADE REGARDING RATE CASE EXPENSE?

A. The Company and Staff accepted the Company's initial estimate and agreed that \$150,000 was a reasonable amount of rate case expense before the District even moved to intervene, although Staff sought a longer amortization period. In surrebuttal, Staff testified it is willing to review any changes to the Company's proposed amount. *Id.* Surely, Staff will recognize that the District's intervention has had a substantial impact on rate case expense and support the Company's revised request. The record in this case reflects the extraordinary amount of work required to prosecute the instant case, especially since the District intervened.

Q. WHAT HAS THE DISTRICT PROPOSED REGARDING RATE CASE EXPENSE?

A. The District has not provided a specific rate case expense amount. However, the

District claims that the requested rate case expense is "unrealistically high due to the fact that the Application is full of incorrect and misleading information that the Staff and the District must ferret out." Jones Sb. at 5. Moreover, Mr. Jones testifies that "the level of allowable rate case expense to include should be based on the average percent of sales the Commission typically allows utility firms similar in size to PWCo." *Id*.

Q. HAS THE COMMISSION PRESCRIBED SUCH A FORMULA FOR DETERMINING ALLOWABLE RATE CASE EXPENSE?

A. In my experience, there is no set formula, nor should there be. Each case is different. A one size fits all approach would be arbitrary. Allowable rate case expense reflects the Commission's view as to the appropriate and reasonable level based the size, complexity, number, extent, and nature of the issues between the parties, and number and nature of the intervenors.

Q. IS PINE WATER'S REQUESTED RATE CASE EXPENSE "UNREALISTICALLY HIGH"?

A. No, not given the amount of time and resources spent defending the Company's rate filing. I have been working on the interim and permanent rate filing since January 2003, approximately 13 months and it will likely be an 18 month process before all is said and done. The total number of hours I spent through the end of January 2004 was just under 300 hours.

While this might seem like a lot of time at first blush, it really isn't when one considers such factors as the nature of the intervenors' claims as well as the number the data requests, in addition to the substantial work that is part of every rate case. There is also the nature and extent of the issues in this case and I assume there is no dispute that Pine Water has faced some very significant issues in this case including the issue of water shortages and what can be done to combat them.

Moreover, it must be recognized that my time, and that of counsel as well, covers preparation of two rate filings (the interim and permanent) including schedules, testimony, and responding to data requests from the parties, and attending procedural conferences.

- Q. EXCUSE ME FOR INTERRUPTING, BUT WHY DOES THE COMPANY'S REQUESTED RATE CASE EXPENSE INCLUDE COSTS FROM THE COMPANY'S INTERIM RATE REQUEST?
- A. For the same reason the Company is allowed to recover rate case expense in this case, it must go through Commission proceedings to adjust its rates. The Commission agreed that interim rate relief was necessary but the Company had no way of recovering the expense from the interim proceeding in the relief the Commission issued. Therefore, it has been included here.
- Q. HAS THE COMMISSION ALLOWED COSTS FROM AN INTERIM RATE FILING TO BE INCLUDED IN RATE CASE EXPENSE IN A PERMANENT RATE FILING?
- A. Yes. In the Far West Water Company rate case. See Decision No. 62649 (June 13, 2000). In that case, Far West had filed for interim rates during the period of time it constructed new water treatment facilities. The costs of the interim rate filing were included in rate case expense in the subsequent permanent rate case and allowed in the recovery of rate case expense by the Commission.
- Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE SOME SORT OF COMPARISON TO SUPPORT YOUR VIEW THAT THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT BY YOU AND COUNSEL IS REASONABLE?
- A. Yes, by comparison to the 300 hours I had spent through January 31, 2004, the District's witness Harry Jones has worked on this case since October of 2003, and has billed the District over 425 hours through December 2003. See District

Response to Company Data Request 1.1, a copy attached hereto as Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 5. Therefore, in 3 months, the District's witness has compiled more hours than I have in over a year, without even debating whether the District's efforts have helped ratepayers. It is a fact, though, that the District's accounting witness has produced no schedules or specific recommendations on the level of revenues, expenses, rate base, and/or cost of capital, the typical time consuming endeavors in a rate case. Instead, the District essentially relies on Staff's schedules and analysis, at least when it is convenient. Similarly, the District's legal counsel had spent approximately 175 hours on this rate case through January 2004. Again, that is only 4 months, a lot less time than the Company's lawyers have been involved.

Now, I am not criticizing the amount of time the District's lawyer and consultants have spent on this case. I am instead pointing out just how time consuming these cases are, even for intervenors like the District that do not have the burden of proof, do not need to review and respond to all other parties and do not prepare schedules and other evidence to support their position. If the District's consultants and lawyers can spend nearly 600 hours on this case in just 3-4 months at a cost of approximately \$50,000, is it so unrealistic that over the course of some 18 months, two applications, multiple rounds of prefiled testimony, substantial discovery, two hearings, post-hearing briefing and exceptions and multiple appearances before the Commission the Company would incur \$200,000 of expense? I think the answer is obvious.

- Q. WHAT ABOUT THE DISTRICT'S CLAIM THAT THE RATE CASE EXPENSE IS HIGH DUE TO INCORRECT AND MISLEADING INFORMATION IT HAD TO FERRET OUT?
- A. The District, particularly its witness Mr. Jones, has challenged virtually every

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accounting entry made by Pine Water and BUI for the past several years. *See* Direct Testimony of Harry Jones ("Jones Dt.") at 5-15 and Jones Sb. at 3-8. Further, the District demanded 5 or more years of historical data and records of the Company, BUI, and Strawberry Water Company. In the end, though, while there have been some accounting and reporting errors in the prior years annual reports and the application, the District has not identified a single error that has materially changed the Company or Staff's conclusions and recommendations in this case.

Q. IS REQUESTING 3-5 YEARS OR MORE OF RECORDS UNUSUAL?

Not with respect to plant. If for example, if it has been 5 or more years since a utility filed a rate case, audits of plant would be conducted by Staff to verify plant balances. Plant is the largest component of rate base and warrants scrutiny. In the case of revenue and expenses, in my experience, the test year is always audited, and in some cases where a specific issue needs be resolved relating to the test year, maybe one or two years prior to the test year will suffice. Even then, the scope is limited and is first based upon a review of general ledger information and some clear indication that the issue will have a material impact on ratemaking. Subsequently, analytical procedures, inquiries and a sampling of transactions are performed to achieve audit objectives. In the instant case, however, the District has taken a "shot gun" approach and challenged every thing for five, and in some cases as long as seven years. Ultimately, the District was limited to three years worth of expense data, which still had the impact of increasing rate case expense.

Q. IN YOUR VIEW, MR. BOURASSA, WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF DISCOVERY?

A. One primary purpose of discovery is for each party to gain an understanding of the rate base, revenues, and expenses upon which rates will be based. Every utility filing a rate case expects a reasonable amount of discovery. What is unusual in this

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case is not only the scope of discovery, which for the District went far beyond the test year and to other entities not before the Commission in this docket, but the accusations made on the part of the District. In short, the District's zeal to cast aspersions regarding our competence, credibility and integrity has obfuscated the real issues in this case. As I stated, despite the District questioning everything the Company has done, it has not pointed to anything that has had a material adverse impact on rates or ratepayers. The process, however, has increased rate case expense which the Company should be allowed to recover in rates.

Q. IS IT UNUSUAL IN RATE CASES FOR PARTIES TO BASE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ON INFORMATION FOUND DURING THE DISCOVERY PHASE?

A. No. Nonetheless, the District points to Staff's proposed adjustments to either plant in service or expenses in order to bolster its claim that there can be no confidence in the accuracy and reliability of the records in this case. *See, e.g.*, District Response to Data Request 4.1 (17), a copy attached hereto at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 6.

Typically, during the discovery phase of rate proceedings, Staff and other parties find errors or other information upon which they make their recommendations concerning rate base, revenue, and expenses as well as appropriate pro forma adjustments. For my part, I have never been involved in a case where one or more parties have not found the need for expenses to be adjusted or where plant was not properly recorded and needed to be reclassified. The errors are the result of audits, and frankly, part of the intended result at the end as all parties have a clean slate from which to go forward with the specific utility. Any reasonable person that has been involved in Commission rate proceedings would consider this to be common and the errors that do not impact rates minor.

Q. CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE ADJUSTMENTS STAFF PROPOSED THAT THE DISTRICT RELIES ON TO BOLSTER ITS POSITION?

A. Yes, and none of them have a significant impact on rates, nor do they reflect some sort of larger problem lying below the surface, as Mr. Jones implies. *See* Jones Dt. at 4, Jones Sb. at 3, District Response to Data Request 4.1, a copy attached hereto at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 7.

The first Staff adjustment was to sales tax and was a small adjustment of \$266. The Company accepted this adjustment.

Second, I believe the plant in service adjustment made by Staff to which the District refers was for post test year plant. There has always been controversy over post test year plant and post test year plant has been allowed in prior rate proceedings. *See* Bella Vista Water, Decision, 65350 (Nov. 1, 2002); Paradise Valley Water Company, Decision 61831 (July 20, 1999). Now, however, the Company has accepted Staff's post test year plant amount.

Third, Staff's proposed an adjustment to materials and supplies expense. This adjustment is not a result of an error in record keeping. It is the result of Staff's belief that the going forward amount of materials and supplies should be an average of the prior three years. The Company and Staff are in disagreement on this issue, but again, it has nothing to with the accuracy of the amount recorded during the test year.

Finally, during Staff's audit, they found additional invoices for purchased water that were hauling invoices. The amount was for less than \$2,200 and the Company accepted this adjustment.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE CONTINUE WITH YOUR DISCUSSION OF HOW THE DISTRICT HAS EXACERBATED RATE CASE EXPENSE DUE TO THE EXTENT OF ITS CLAIMS AND DISCOVERY CONDUCT?

A. Sure. As another example, the District has claimed that the Company continues to present misleading information related to what the words "transportation costs" mean. See Jones Sb. at 4. Mr. Jones' argument is based on his concern over the recording of the wheeling fees charged by Brooke (but never paid by Pine Water) in the incorrect NARUC account. According to Mr. Jones "this improper use of the required system of accounting is misleading and confusing and adds greatly to the mistrust of [the Company]." Id.

While I do not disagree with Mr. Jones that wheeling charges should be recorded in the proper NARUC account, I disagree that the Company has mislead anyone or that any of the parties misunderstand what expenses have been included in transportation expense. As stated above, one of the purposes of discovery is ask questions regarding test year expenses. The real question is not what account this expense was recorded in, it is the level of wheeling charges incurred during the test year. All relevant information concerning this operating expense, like every other operating expense upon which the Company's proposed revenue requirement is based, was provided to all parties when requested. Further, there is absolutely no evidence that the Company attempted to hide, misdirect, or mislead Staff or any other of the party at anytime.

- Q. HAS STAFF CLAIMED THE COMPANY WAS MISLEADING WITH RESPECT TO THE WHEELING FEES?
- A. No.
- Q. PLEASE CONTINUE.
- A. Mr. Jones claims water hauling costs were misstated and misleading. See Jones Sb. at 6. First, Mr. Jones is actually referring to transportation expense, not water hauling costs. Second, in my rebuttal, I admitted to my error in misclassifying 2000 contractual services as transportation expenses on the E-2 schedule. See

Bourassa Rb. at 23. Besides ignoring my rebuttal, Mr. Jones never explains how this three year old expense amount is relevant to the current test year amount. It does not. As I testified, this classification error has no bearing on the level of transportation expenses included in operating expenses during the test year and upon which the Company's direct and rebuttal revenue requirement is based.

In yet another example, Mr. Jones claims that because the Company reduced test year outside services expense for ratemaking by \$38,000, that somehow the unadjusted test year amount was "massive." See Jones Sb. at 6. What Mr. Jones doesn't understand is that the Company's adjustment was based on a forward looking approach and it is based on what the Company has determined to be the appropriate level of this expense on a going forward basis. It could just as well not have adjusted outside services, a valid test year expense. In any case, as I explained, adjustments are typically proposed, and are allowed by rule, by one or more of the parties to a rate case. See A.A.C. R14-2-103(i) (definition of pro forma adjustments). Actual expenses in future year may be much higher and it is merely the District's unsupported speculation that unadjusted contractual services expense during the test year was "massive."

- Q. HAS THE DISTRICT MADE A SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATION AS TO THE LEVEL OF OUTSIDE SERVICE EXPENSE?
- A. No, apparently the District will support any number it does not deem "massive."
- Q. DOES STAFF PROPOSE A DIFFERENT AMOUNT THAN THE COMPANY FOR OUTSIDE SERVICES?
- A. No.
- Q. ANY OTHER EXAMPLES?
- A. Yes, Mr. Jones claims I made "massive" corrections to materials and supplies (repairs and maintenance) for 1999 (\$16,325) and 2001 (\$4,447). See Jones Sb. at

6. Year 1999 was not shown on the E-2 schedule. For the year 2000, the E-2 schedule reflects \$4,447 in repairs and maintenance.

The corrections to which Mr. Jones refers are to the annual reports and occurred outside the test year. During discovery, it was determined that in 1999 and 2001 repairs and maintenance was reported in miscellaneous expense on the annual reports. Yet, these errors have no bearing on either actual test year expense or adjusted test year expense proposed by the Company. Nevertheless, according to the District, the Company has admitted the test year was overstated by \$17,000. See District Response to Data Request 4.1 (4), copy attached hereto at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 8.

I am not aware of any evidence of an overstatement. Staff did not find actual test year expenses to be overstated. The proposed adjustments to lower the expense by both the Company and Staff is simply based on what each of the parties believe is the most appropriate level of these expenses on a going forward basis. Again, the reporting errors have no impact on the determination of revenue requirement by either the Company, or Staff for that matter.

Q. BUT STAFF DOES PROPOSE A DIFFERENT AMOUNT THAN THE COMPANY FOR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES?

A. Yes, but it has nothing to do with a reporting error that occurred in 1999 or 2000 annual reports. Staff proposes using an estimate based on three year average (2000, 2001, and 2002). Staff asserts its estimate is better than the Company's estimate, yet Staff ignores my testimony that 2003 materials and supplies expense through October 2003 (10 months) was \$28,400, which is greater than Staff's proposed level of \$25,293 for an entire year. *See* Bourassa Rb. at 19. As of December 2003, the materials and supplies expense is \$46,600. This amount is approximately \$3,000 higher than the amount proposed by the Company and

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approximately \$21,000 greater than the amount proposed by Staff. Therefore, the Company believes it proposed materials and supply expense is a far superior reflection of the proper amount for materials and supplies on a going forward basis.

O. ARE THERE FURTHER EXAMPLES?

A. Yes, many, but I think those I have discussed above present a clear picture of how the District has misunderstood the process, expanded the issues, made baseless accusations and inflated the Company's rate case expense.

C. <u>Project Magnolia</u>

- Q. YOU ALSO MENTIONED EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS RELATED TO PROJECT MAGNOLIA. WOULD YOU PLEASE DISCUSS THOSE ADJUSTMENTS?
- A. As I said, I have removed the Project Magnolia wheeling fees of \$174,645 from transportation expenses because the Company now proposes to recover these expenses through the Surcharge Tariff.
- Q. HAVE YOU REMOVED ANY OTHER EXPENSES RELATED TO PROJECT MAGNOLIA?
- A. No. BUI recovers its Project Magnolia operating expenses through the wheeling fee, which is contrary to Staff's assertion that the operating costs for the pipeline are included in the Company's operating expenses. See Fernandez Sb. at 8. Specifically, Mr. Fernandez relies on the Company's response to data request CF 9-2 but that schedule shows the BUI costs attributed to Project Magnolia and does not show amounts allocated to Pine Water. See Company Response to Data Request CF 9-2, copy attached hereto at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 9.

V. <u>COST OF CAPITAL.</u>

- A. The Company's Position and Staff's Operating Margin Approach.
- Q. HAVE YOU PREPARED COST OF CAPITAL SCHEDULES IN

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CONJUNCTION WITH YOUR REJOINDER TESTIMONY?

A. Yes. Rebuttal Schedule D-1, page 1, shows the weighted cost of debt, equity, and capital at the rebuttal stage. My recommendation on the cost of equity has not changed and remains at 12 percent. The required fair value return or weighted cost of capital remains at 10.99 percent as contained in the Company's rebuttal filing.

Rejoinder Schedule D-2 reflects the Company's proposed long-term debt. Rejoinder Schedule D-1, page 2, reflects the Company proposed equity. The Company has not modified its proposed conversion of the \$533,000 inter-company debt to \$164,000 long-term debt and \$369,599 equity. Nor has the Company changed its proposed interest rate of 10 percent on the long-term debt.

Q. HAVE YOU UPDATED YOUR COST OF CAPITAL SCHEDULES?

- A. No. Frankly, we didn't have sufficient time after Staff presented entirely new cost of capital testimony in its surrebuttal, as an alternative position. Instead of updating my own analysis, I had to assess and prepare a response to Staff's.
- Q. DO YOU BELIEVE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE COST OF CAPITAL WOULD HAVE CHANGED IF YOU HAD UPDATED YOUR SCHEDULES?
- A. Not materially, although if anything it would have led to a higher cost of equity. Certainly the record in this case now reflects a greater degree of risk than was present when I conducted my initial analysis and we had no indication Staff would recommend confiscating Project Magnolia from BUI or that the District would aggressively seek to obtain Pine Water's CC&N and other assets. Therefore, while I did not prepare a specific update using the same formula used in my initial recommendation, I still conclude the cost of equity for Pine Water should be at least 12 percent. This is the minimum required to ensure confidence in the financial integrity of Pine Water, maintain and support its credit, enable the

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Company to attract capital and earn a fair rate of return.

Further, I do not believe an equity or debt investor in Pine Water would accept the 9% return on equity now deemed reasonable by Staff. Staff has completely ignored the risks faced by Pine Water and failed to account in any way for the Company's operating characteristics that impact the relative risk compared to the nationally traded water companies listed in Value Line. My analysis does not ignore these risks and is therefore superior to Mr. Reiker's because these risks are certain to be considered the investor. *See* Direct Testimony of Thomas J. Bourassa ("Bourassa Dt.") at 33-42.

- Q. YOU STATED THAT PINE WATER'S RISKS ARE GREATER NOW THAN WHEN YOU PREPARED YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY. WOULD YOU PLEASE ELABORATE ON THAT TESTIMONY?
- A. Sure, we do not have to look beyond the recommendations of Staff and Mr. Breninger and the actions and recommendations of the District in this case. Here are just a few examples of what I mean:
 - The District has done everything possible, at the very least, to delay rate increases. The District has even gone so far as to file a motion to have the Company's CC&N deleted.
 - The District, in my opinion, is out to discredit the Company and hamper its financial condition in order to acquire its assets at the lowest possible price.
 - The District's own witnesses have conflicting views about the water supply in Pine. District member Breninger also offers recommendations questioned by the District. Staff is silent on water supply issues and the water supply limitations Pine Water faces are not getting any better.
 - Staff has recommended denial of Pine Water's proposal to improve its financial health by converting a current liability (the intercompany payable) to some debt and mostly equity.
 - Staff has recommended Pine Water purchase Project Magnolia with financing that includes debt without addressing the debt Pine Water

already has on the books.

- Staff's recommended financing on Project Magnolia does not allow for timely repayment of the inter-company payable.
- The Commission has denied the Company's proposal for an interim surcharge to cover wheeling fees until the matter can be decided at the conclusion of the instant case leaving Pine Water's financial condition to deteriorate further.
- Q. JUST TO BE CLEAR, THOUGH, STAFF'S PRIMARY POSITION STILL RESULTS IN AN 11 PERCENT RETURN ON FAIR VALUE RATE BASE?
- A. Yes.
- Q. DOES THIS MEAN THERE IS NO REAL DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN STAFF AND THE COMPANY REGARDING THE FAIR VALUE RETURN?
- A. Yes, and no. It depends on what portions of Staff's testimony we are assessing. It is true that Staff continues to recommend an operating margin of 10 percent, which translates to an 11 percent return on fair value rate base. The Company recommends a 10.99 percent return on fair value rate base. Therefore, with Staff's so-called primary position, the difference between Staff and the Company is very small.

However, as I mentioned, Staff has offered a new alternative return on fair value rate base of 8.7 percent. *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of Joel M. Reiker ("Reiker Sb.") at 37. Under this approach, the Company and Staff are over 229 basis points a part. Of course, the end result of Staff's so-called primary position is also 229 basis points is higher than its alternative position.

- Q. WHAT COST OF EQUITY DOES STAFF RECOMMEND BY USING THE OPERATING MARGIN METHOD?
- A. The operating margin method translates to a 14.45 percent cost of equity under Staff's proposed capital structure.

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Q.	WHAT COST	OF EQUITY	DOES	STAFF	RECOMMEND	UNDER	THE
	NEW ALTERN	ATIVE COST	OF CA	PITAL '	TESTIMONY?		

- A. 9 percent.
- Q. WHAT COST OF EQUITY DO YOU RECOMMEND?
- 5 A. 12 percent.
 - Q. HAS STAFF CHANGED ITS RECOMMENDATION WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPANY'S PROPOSED CONVERSION OF THE INTER-COMPANY PAYABLE OF \$533,000?
 - A. No, even though I explained that the portion of the inter-company payable to be converted to long-term debt is for plant and that the balance was to be converted to equity. See Bourassa Dt. at 11, Bourassa Rb. at 29. However, while Staff ignored this testimony in its surrebuttal testimony, in a response to a Company data request regarding the disposition of the \$533,000 inter-company payable, Staff responded as follows:

Staff is not recognizing the inter-company payable in its recommended rates. However, Staff believes that the Company is in a better position to make a determination as to the proposed treatment of the payable. The Company's choices could include writing-off the payable, issue equity or payback the inter-company payable. (Staff Response to Company Data Request 2.2, copy attached hereto at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 10.) (Emphasis added).

Q. HAS STAFF MADE A FINANCING RECOMMENDATION?

A. Yes. Staff's recommends that Pine Water be authorized to issue debt and equity to finance Project Magnolia in the amount of \$449,598. See Reiker Sb. at 4. Staff proposes 33 percent debt and 66 percent equity for financing Project Magnolia, which translates to \$149,979 in long-term debt and \$299,619 in paid-in-capital or equity. See id.; see also Fernandez Sb. at 1.

This is astonishing. First, Staff is proposing financing to purchase an asset

that is not for sale. Second, Staff's proposed debt and equity allocations are based on the Company's proposal to convert the inter-company payable. Why not some other ratio of debt to equity? Why should Staff assume that BUI is willing to sell Project Magnolia for a capital asset to be recorded in roughly the same proportions as it sought to treat the inter-company payable? I assume BUI would not be willing to agree to this, especially given that BUI would be lending additional funds to Pine Water when it is already owed \$588,000 by Pine Water (\$533,000 payable plus \$55,000 long-term debt) – amounts it does not appear Pine Water can ever repay.

Third, Staff recommends an interest rate of only 8.0 percent over a 15 year term. There is no credible evidence that any creditor would be willing to lend additional funds to Pine Water for that rate or for that period of time. *See* Reiker Sb. at 4. Considering Pine Water's current financial condition, including the \$588,000 of debt yet to be paid to BUI, an 8.0 percent interest rate would be unconscionable. Staff has yet to provide a name of a credible third party lender willing to lend money to Pine Water at all, never mind the interest rate they would charge.

Q. WHY DOES STAFF PROPOSE FINANCING FOR PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

- A. For the same reason Staff now offers cost of capital testimony after previously claiming it could not be done. *See* Direct Testimony of John S. Thornton ("Thornton Dt.") at 3. Staff has now realized that when it asserted Project Magnolia was owned by Pine Water and included it in the proposed rate base, no cost of the pipeline was reflected in the capital structure. *See* Reiker Sb. at 3.
- Q. ARE YOU SAYING STAFF HAS ADMITTED THAT PROJECT MAGNOLIA IS NOT REFLECTED ON THE BOOKS OF PINE WATER?

1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	WHAT IS STAFF'S PROPOSED CAPITAL STRUCTURE UNDER EITHER
3		OF STAFF'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FAIR VALUE RETURN?
4	A.	Staff's proposed debt is \$205,332 and proposed equity is \$299,619. Staff's capital
5		structure results in approximately 60 percent debt and 40 percent equity.
6	Q.	CAN YOU EXPLAIN HOW THE DEBT AND EQUITY AMOUNTS ARE
7		DERIVED?
8	A.	As you will recall, the Company's debt was approximately \$55,353 and equity was
9		approximately negative 152,996 at the end of the test year. With \$149,979
10		additional debt and \$299,619 of additional equity, Staff's proposed debt becomes
11		\$205,332 (55,353 plus 149,979) and proposed equity becomes \$146,623 (negative
12		152,996 plus 229,619).
13	Q.	HOW DOES STAFF RECONCILE CONTINUING TO RECOMMEND AN
14		11 PERCENT RETURN ON FAIR VALUE RATE BASE EVEN THOUGH
15		ITS FINANCING RECOMMENDATION RESULTS IN POSITIVE
16		EQUITY?
17	A.	Staff recommends an operating margin method due to the Company's small rate
18	÷	base. See Direct Testimony of Claudio M. Fernandez at 2. Frankly, I suspect Mr.
19		Reiker was simply stuck with Mr. Thornton's position and although he preserved it
20		as the "primary" approach, he firmly believes his cost of capital recommendations
21		should prevail.
22	Q.	DO YOU AGREE WITH STAFF'S OPERATING MARGIN APPROACH IN
23		THIS CASE?
24	A.	Yes, if the operating margin approach results in a return sufficient to maintain the
25		financial integrity of Pine Water, maintain and support the Company's credit,
	I	

attract capital, and is comparable to other firms with corresponding risks. Simply

looking at the resulting return on rate base of 11%, I can live with it. However, Staff's recommended financing of Project Magnolia with \$149,979 of new long-term debt and \$229,610 of new equity is not acceptable or appropriate while the existing debt of \$55,353 and existing \$533,000 inter-company payable remain unpaid.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE ELABORATE?

A. Yes. Under Staff's recommendations, the available cash flows will be insufficient to service the debt and to repay the inter-company payable. I have prepared a schedule, attached at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 11 to illustrate. Under Staff's 10 percent operating margin approach, there would be insufficient cash flows for Staff's proposed new debt of \$149,979, existing debt of \$55,353, and assuming the inter-company payable was supposed to be paid back in 5 years. In fact, cash flow will be negative by over 30,000 per year.

Furthermore, the analysis assumes BUI is willing to wait an additional 5 years to be repaid and without receiving any interest. It also assumes no dividends will be paid. Under this scenario, there will be no cash available for plant additions in the next five years, which of course conflicts with Breninger and the District's recommendations and the realities of providing water service in Pine, Arizona.

Q. DOES STAFF'S RECOMMENDED RETURN OF 8.7 PERCENT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT CASH FLOWS?

- A. No. It is worse. The schedule shows that cash flow will be negative by over \$45,000 per year.
 - B. Staff's Cost of Capital Recommendations.
- Q. DO YOU ACCEPT MR. REIKER'S CORRECTIONS TO YOUR DCF COMPUTATIONS?
- A. Yes.

1	Q.	DO THE CORRECTIONS CHANGE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS ON
2		THE COST OF EQUITY FOR PINE WATER?
3	A.	No.
4	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR CRITICISMS OF STAFF'S ALTERNATIVE
5		COST OF CAPITAL TESTIMONY?
6	A.	Staff's equity recommendation omits the risks this Company faces. The only risk
7		Staff recognized in its equity recommendation is the amount of equity, as a
8		percentage of capitalization, which totally disregards operating characteristics. In
9		fact, Staff's cost of capital recommendation is generic and determined without any
10		examination or independent consideration of this Company. The fact that Staff
11	1	totally disregards the operating characteristics of the Company makes Staff's
12		alternative cost of equity and capital recommendation meaningless.
13	Q.	WHAT DO YOU MEAN STAFF'S TESTIMONY IS GENERIC?
14	A.	This testimony can be applied to any water utility, such as Arizona Water
15		Company or Arizona-American Water Company. In fact, Staff admits the cost of
16		capital computations are for an investment in the water industry. See Reiker Sb. at
17		36. There is no consideration of the risks the Company faces. According to Staff,
18		the cost of capital for Pine Water is the same at that for any of the nationally traded
19		Value Line water utilities. It is also the same as Staff recently recommended for
20		Arizona Water Company, Arizona American Water Company and for Arizona
21		Public Service.
22	Q.	IS PINE WATER COMPARABLE TO THE NATIONALLY TRADED
23		WATER COMPANIES?
24	A.	Only to the extent it is a regulated utility company. Beyond that, there is no
25		comparison. Pine Water is a high risk company deserving of a significant

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adjustment in its allowed equity return. Although Mr. Reiker's recommendations

rely on the premise that he is comparing Pine Water with other companies of comparable risks and on the notion that his recommendation provides for a return which is sufficient to maintain the financial integrity of Pine Water, maintain and support Pine Water's credit, attract capital, and is comparable to other firms with corresponding risks, in reality his recommendations do none of these things.

- Q. ARE THE RISKS FACED BY PINE WATER COMPARABLE TO ARIZONA WATER, ARIZONA-AMERICAN OR ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE?
- A. No, although in the pending Arizona-American rate proceeding, for example, Mr. Reiker recommends the same cost of equity of 9.0 percent. (Docket Nos. WS-01303A-02-8867 et. al), Surrebuttal Testimony of Joel Reiker at 38. Arizona-American has a capitalization of over 276 million dollars. The smallest company is my sample Value Line water utilities has a market capitalization of \$129 million (Southwest Water). Compared to Pine Water, which has a rate base of approximately \$700,000, Southwest Water is 129 times the size.
- Q. WOULD AN INVESTOR IGNORE THE RISKS OF PINE WATER IF HE/SHE WERE CONSIDERING INVESTING IN PINE WATER?
- A. No. An investor in Pine Water would most certainly look at the Company's specific risks, as Mr. Hardcastle, a shareholder in BUI has made clear. Hardcastle Rj. at 12-13. The investor would most certainly consider operating characteristics of Pine Water as compared to the nationally traded companies. *See* Bourassa Dt. at 34-35. Nevertheless, Mr. Reiker dismisses my testimony on the specific risks Pine Water faces because they are unique to the Company and, according to Mr. Reiker, are diversifiable and investors do not expect to be rewarded for them.

Although Mr. Reiker has repeatedly made this assertion elsewhere, no where is it more far-fetched than this case. Just take the fact that an investor in

Pine Water would not be (and has not been) paid a dividend, has no publicly available market to sell his/her stock when his/her investment horizon has been reached, would be investing in a company with high financial risk that translates to a higher likelihood that he/she would lose some or all of his/her investment (no earnings growth). The current financial condition and past financial history validate these facts. Shareholder equity is negative and no dividend has ever been paid. And I have not even mentioned substantial operating losses requiring shareholder subsidy, or delayed rate increases, confiscation of assets or the District's attempt to take away the Company's CC&N. Would Mr. Reiker really ignore these risks because some college finance textbook says he would if he owned this Company? I don't believe so and the Commission should not believe Pine Water's investors will ignore these specific risks because they have a diversified portfolio.

Indeed, BUI is the sole investor in Pine Water. Mr. Reiker is actually assuming that BUI is able to hold a diversified portfolio, so that when BUI commits an additional \$359,000 in Pine equity, as proposed by the Company, BUI has sufficient funds to invest in other investments to diversify away from Pine Water's risks. This is an incredible and outlandish assumption upon which to rest his recommendations.

Q. ARE THERE INCONSISTENCIES CONTAINED IN MR. REIKER'S TESTIMONY?

A. Yes. Mr. Reiker states that opportunity cost is forward looking, yet he uses a combination of historic and projected measures of dividend growth, earnings per share growth, and intrinsic growth to derive dividend growth in Schedule JMR-4, coupled with spot prices for stock to compute dividend yield. *See* Reiker Sb. at 14. Then, he cities another source which states that analysts' projections of future

earning are generally high, but proceeds to use the projected earning projections. *Id.* at 23. Mr. Reiker's citation to the problem with analyst's projections apparently don't seem matter when he estimates the one and five year dividend growth rates. *Id.* at 32.

Mr. Reiker's Schedule JMR-1 assumes that utilities do not have to continually invest in new plant. That assumption is obviously absurd.

Mr. Reiker testifies that having water stocks sell at 2.3 times book value is a problem. When stocks are selling at or below book value, that stock is considered to in major trouble.

To make matters really inconsistent, he testifies over and over that the cost of capital can only be computed based on market forces, then recommends that his market equity return should be applied to a book based rate base.

Q. DIDN'T YOU COMPUTE THE COST OF CAPITAL IN THE SAME MANNER?

- A. Yes, in fact my cost of capital computations I tried to replicate the methods Staff has used of late in other cases. However, the more I read Mr. Reiker's testimony, the more I realize that I should not have attempted to replicate his methods. Mr. Reiker obviously did not look very closely at my schedules that compared Pine Water to the nationally traded water companies. The major difference is that my cost of capital recognizes Company specific risks, whereas Mr. Reiker only recognizes financial risk arising from the ratio of debt to equity in the capital structure.
- Q. MR. REIKER SIDE STEPS THE ISSUE THAT SMALLER WATER UTILITIES IN YOUR SAMPLE MAY BE TARGETED FOR ACQUISITION. WOULD YOU PLEASE ADDRESS THAT TOPIC?
- A. One only needs to look at the price earnings multiples (Market Price divided by the

earnings per share) to determine if the smaller companies are possible acquisition candidates or not. Middlesex, Connecticut, and Southwest Water had above average price earnings multiples at December 31, 2002. Aqua America, Inc. (formerly Philadelphia Suburban) had a high price earnings ratio due to the return on book equity.

Q. HOW DO YOU PROPOSE THAT THE COST OF CAPITAL BE COMPUTED?

A. Comparable earnings should be used as the floor of what Pine Water is entitled to earn on equity. *See* Bourassa Rejoinder Schedule D-4-1 showing the current and authorized rates of return on equity as reported in C.A. Turner Utility Reports for the nationally traded companies. The simple averages of these figures are 9.54 percent and 10.31 percent, respectively. The actual returns exceed Mr. Reiker's recommended equity return in the instant case by .54 percent to 1.31 percent, respectively.

Value Line projects equity returns for 2004 and for 2006-2008 to be 10.5 and 12 percent, respectively. *See* Bourassa Rejoinder Schedule D-4-2. The estimated returns projected by Value Line exceed Mr. Reiker's recommended equity return in the instant case by 1.5 percent to 3.0 percent.

Q. DOES MR. REIKER HAVE A PROBLEM WITH PROJECTED EARNINGS?

A. Yes, he is of the opinion that projected earnings are usually too high. See Reiker Sb. at 10. He cites Jeremy J. Siegel, Stocks for the Long Run, as the basis for this opinion.

Q. DOES MR. REIKER HAVE A PROBLEM WITH USING COMPARABLE EARNINGS?

A. Yes, he is of the opinion that the approach is circular. *Id.* at 15. Additionally, he

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opines that comparable earnings cannot be used due to the market to book ratio being above 1; that DCF and CAPM have supplemented modern corporate finance, and comparable earnings approach does not rest easily on the concept of opportunity cost, which the cost of equity represents. *Id*.

Q. BUT ISN'T MR. REIKER'S COST OF CAPITAL PREMISED ON RETURNS BASED ON WATER UTILITIES?

- A. Yes. Both Mr. Reiker's cost of capital study and my cost of capital study are premised on returns from water utilities. I guess what he means is that circular reasoning is contained throughout the studies.
- Q. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE COMPARABLE EARNINGS METHOD, AS COMPARED TO THE DCF AND CAPM METHODS OF DETERMINING AN EQUITY RETURN?
- A. The following quote is from Roger Morin's *Utilities Cost of Capital*, Public Utilities Reports, 1984, at 229:

"The comparable earnings standard is easy to calculate, and the amount of subjective judgment required is minimal. The method avoids several of the subjective factors involved in other cost of capital methodologies. For example, the DCF approach requires the determination of the growth rate contemplated by investors, which is a subjective factor. This method avoids several of the subjective factors. The CAPM requires the specification of several expectational variables, such as market return and beta. In contrast, the comparable earnings approach makes use of simple readily available accounting data; return on book equity data is widely available on computerized data bases for most public companies and for a wide variety of market indices."

* * * *

"The method is easily understood, and is firmly anchored in regulatory tradition. The method is not influenced by the regulatory process to the same extent as market-based methods such as the DCF and CAPM. The base to which the comparable earnings standard is applicable is the utility's book common equity, which is much less vulnerable to regulatory influences than stock price which is the base to

which the market-based standards are applied. Stock price can be influenced by the actions of regulators."

(Emphasis added).

Q. WHAT ARE THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE COMPARABLE EARNINGS METHOD?

- A. Again quoting from Dr. Morin: "The apparent simplicity of the method is overshadowed by several practical difficulties encountered in executing the method, some which are more illusory than real." *Id.* at 230. (Emphasis added). These practical difficulties include risk comparability, circularity, time period, measurement error, and conceptual shortcomings. Dr. Morin lists the criteria for selecting comparable companies comparable in risk to a specified utility might be screened from a computer base using the following:
 - (1) They should have a standard deviation of market return and/or beta as close as possible to the subject utility;
 - (2) They should be publicly traded companies to ensure data availability;
 - (3) The should have a given Value Line rating indicating a degree of safety similar to the subject utility;
 - (4) They should have a given Standard & Poor's quality rating comparable to the subject utility; and
 - (5) The companies should be non-regulated industries so as to avoid circularity problems.
 - *Id.* As Pine Water Company's stock is not publicly traded, meeting these criteria is very difficult.

Q. DOES DR. MORIN PROVIDE ANY GUIDANCE ON MR. REIKER'S CIRCULARITY ARGUMENT?

A. As to the problem of circularity, Dr. Morin states the "care must be taken not to include other utilities in the sample, since the rate of return on other utilities depend on the allowed rate of return." *Id.* This is an obvious problem, as there are

few, if any industrials that meet the above 5 criteria when applied to the water industry. Both Staff and I used these same water companies to derive their recommended rates of return. However, use of the actual and projected returns on water companies is simple, and non-subjective

Similarly, as to time period, Dr. Morin writes that "Historical returns on equity vary from year to year, responding to the cyclical forces of recession and expansion and to economic, industry-specific marked and company specific trends." *Id.* at 231. In the instant case, I showed the actual returns earned by companies in the water industry from 2000 to 2002, and the returns were increasing. *See* Bourassa Dt. at Schedule D-4.22. I listed the returns of these water companies through April 2003, via inclusion of the C.A. Turner returns. *Id.* at Schedule D-2, Page 1. Finally, I listed the projected or expected returns from Value Line. *Id.* at Schedule D-4.4, Page 1.

Q. ANYTHING ELSE FROM DR. MORIN THAT CONTRADICTS MR. REIKER'S ANALYSIS?

A. Dr. Morin's concern with measurement error deals with the various options available under generally acceptable accounting principles, which could lead to differences in inter-company accounting, which would make the financial statements misleading. All the sample companies I used are required to follow the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners' Uniform System of Accounts. Thus, this disadvantage should not occur.

Dr. Morin summarizes the disadvantages as follows:

All of the conceptual flaws in the comparable earning standard discussed in this section boil down to a repudiation of the core assumptions that accounting rates of return are valid proxies for opportunity costs. The Comparable Earnings test does not rest well with economic theory. But, if the basic purpose of Comparable Earnings is not to determine the true economic return, then all the arguments of this

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1 2 3 4		section evaporate. If regulation considers a fair return as one which is equal to the book rates of return earned by comparable risk firms rather than one which is equal to the cost of capital of such firms, the Comparable Earning test is relevant. This narrow definition of fairness, rooted in the traditional legalistic interpretation of the Hope language, validates the Comparable Earning test." <i>Id.</i> at 235.
5	Q.	AGAIN, WHAT RETURN ON COMMON EQUITY ARE YOU
6		RECOMMENDING?
7	Α.	The minimum return on common equity should be the 12.00% cited in Value Line.
8		This rate of return is premised on book valued equity, which the Commission will
9		apply in the instant case.
10	VI.	RATES AND RATE DESIGN.
11	Q.	PLEASE DISCUSS YOU REBUTTAL RATE SCHEDULES?
12	A.	Rejoinder Schedule H-3 shows the Company's proposed rejoinder rates.
13	Q.	DOES STAFF CONTINUE TO PROPOSE AN INCREASING BLOCK TIER
14		RATE STRUCTURE REGARDLESS OF METER SIZE?
15	A.	Yes. Staff continues to advocate a one "size fits all" approach. In Staff's opinion,
16		"the rate structure should be uniform and non-discriminatory regardless of the
17		meter size, especially when you consider Pine's water shortage situation." See
18		Fernandez Sb. at 12.
19	Q.	DOES STAFF PROVIDE ANY SUPPORT OR EVIDENCE TO WHY THE
20	-	TIER STRUCTURE SHOULD BE UNIFORM AND NON-
21		DISCRIMINATORY?
22	Α.	No.
23	Q.	IS STAFF'S "ONE SIZE FITS ALL" TIER STRUCTURE MORE
24		APPROPRIATE THAN THE COMPANY'S DESIGN?
25	A.	No. Under the Company's rate design approach, rates are better designed to
26		encourage large-volume customers with larger meters to reduce their water usage.

The Company's design provides a better conservation price signal to large metered customers. As I testified in my direct testimony, the Company's tiers are more attainable for larger metered customers. That is, there is more incentive for larger metered customers to reduce their average consumption below the higher cost tiers primarily because the lower cost tiers for larger meters are more attainable. *See* Bourassa Dt. at 35

Q. ARE THERE OTHER REJOINDER SCHEDULES REGARDING RATE DESIGN?

A. Yes. Rejoinder Schedule H-1 shows the revenue summary for the rebuttal rates. Rejoinder Schedule H-2 shows the analysis of revenues by customer class.

Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO AMEND ITS WATER HAULING ADJUSTER MECHANISM?

A. Yes. As I explained above, the Company now proposes an adjustment to remove test year transportation expense, i.e., the Project Magnolia wheeling fees from test year operating expenses. Instead, the Company proposes to recover the wheeling fees in addition to water hauling costs via the Surcharge Tariff.

Q. WHAT ADVANTAGES DOES THIS HAVE FOR THE COMPANY AND ITS RATEPAYERS?

A. The primary benefit is this is now actual cost recovery of only the actual costs of water purchased for and delivered through Project Magnolia. This means the Company benefits by not under collecting its costs through rates when the wheeling fees are greater than the test year amount and the rate payer benefits by not over paying costs through rates when wheeling fees are less than the test year amount, all of which is a function of water supply. For example, if \$174,000 of wheeling fees are included in base rates on a going forward basis and the Company incurs \$250,000 in wheeling fees, the Company will under collect its costs through

rates. On the other hand, if the Company only incurs \$100,000 of wheeling fees, the Company will over collect its costs from ratepayers through rates.

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WHAT ABOUT BUI?

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Q.

BUI has the investment and financial risks associated with Project Magnolia Α. regardless of whether wheeling costs are included in base rates or are collected under the Surcharge Tariff. BUI's investment risk is that the revenues and return on its investment will continue to be entirely dependent upon the amount of water delivered through Project Magnolia, either from Strawberry to Pine or from Pine to Strawberry. If zero gallons are delivered through Project Magnolia in either direction, BUI collects nothing, earns nothing, and continues to bear the operating and maintenance costs. BUI bears the risks encompassed by the volatility in water volume delivered via the pipeline. On the other hand, BUI should be entitled to the rewards associated with this risk.

Q. WHAT IS THE CURRENT CONTRACTUAL RATE FOR WATER DELIVERED THROUGH PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

Pine Water currently pays \$15 per thousand gallons. This will not change. A.

IS THIS FEE REASONABLE? Q.

The Company has already provided substantial evidence supporting the \$15 A. wheeling fee. See Hardcastle Rb. at 28-29. In short, and in light of the fact that the market rate for trucking water is \$38 to \$43 per thousand, \$15 is very reasonable.

Q. DOES STAFF CALCULATE A WHEELING CHARGE?

Yes, Staff calculated a required fee of \$7.02 per thousand gallons based on the test year gallons delivered of 11,643,000 gallons and a rate of return of 10.62 percent. See Fernandez Sb. at 7. However, Staff's calculation does not include a gross-up for income taxes nor does it reflect a rate of return commensurate with the investment risk BUI has in Project Magnolia. The already low return of 10.62

percent suggested by Staff, actually results in a 7.58 percent return when income taxes are included. When income taxes (using a 40% tax rate) are included in Staff's computation, the 10.62 percent return produces a required fee of \$8.60 per thousand.

However, as I testified, a return of 10.62 percent, given the risks is low. Rates of 15 percent and 20 percent produce a required fee of \$10.87 per thousand gallons and \$13.47 per thousand gallons, respectively. While 15 or 20 percent returns seem high, in my opinion, they are not out of line, and are possibly even low, given that BUI's return on investment is not guaranteed and is volatile. For example, at half the gallons delivered through the pipeline in 2002, the required fee becomes \$21.75 per thousand and \$26.93 per thousand, at 15 and 20 percent, respectively. BUI's return on investment drops to 8.51 percent at half the gallons delivered when the fee is fixed at \$15 per thousand. On the other hand, at 1.5 times the gallons delivered in 2002, the required fee becomes \$7.25 per thousand and \$8.98 per thousand, respectively. BUI's return on investment increases to 37.39 percent at 1.5 times the water delivered when the fee is fixed at \$15 per thousand.

The contract rate is \$15 per thousand regardless of the number of gallons delivered. The fee is not charged on a sliding scale based on water volume delivered. In addition, there is no standby charge to cover BUI's minimum costs of operating the pipeline or earning a return. The ratepayers of Pine Water do not have the investment risk of BUI. They will only pay for the water delivered to them.

Q. HAS BUI RECOVERED ANY OF ITS INVESTMENT IN PROJECT MAGNOLIA SINCE IT WENT OPERATIONAL IN FEBRUARY 2001?

A. No, unless we count increasing inter-company payable accounts, which will not likely be repaid. Nor has Pine water been able to pay for the water itself, which is

purchased from Strawberry Water and paid for by BUI. Notably, Staff suggests that BUI transfer the inter-company payable to Pine Water's equity or even forgive the debt. *See* Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 10

Q. WHAT CLAIMS HAS THE DISTRICT MADE REGARDING THE COST OF WATER DELIVERED THROUGH PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

A. The District claims the mark-up on this water supply is 6.81 times its cost. *See* Jones Sb. at 6. My calculations, however, show a mark-up of approximately 4.87 times cost. I calculate this as follows: Annual operating costs of \$35,884 divided by 11,643 gallons (in 1,000's) equals \$3.08 per thousand gallons. Dividing \$15 per thousand gallons by \$3.08 per thousand gallons equals 4.87 time mark-up. The District implies that the mark-up is exorbitant. Of course, it should be obvious that Mr. Jones' methodology does not include anything but cost recovery, return on the investment and taxes have been eliminated.

Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, it does.

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EXHIBIT

General Ludger Listing as of Dec 31 00

G/L listing for account [105.00] to [105.00], for department [] to [222222], for fiscal period [1] to [12], sorted by (Account). (Exclude) accounts with no activity.

Printed in (Standard) format.

last posting sequence number: 31

Acct. <u>Dept.</u> Pd <u>Srce</u> Date I	De <u>scription</u>	Reference	Debi <u>L</u> s	<u>Credits</u>	Net Ch <u>ange</u>	<u>Balanc</u> e
105.00	CIP - Project Magnolia					0.00
9 GL-01 Sep 30 00) Reclass Expenses Keyed in BUI	AJE #00092S	1,808.42			
9 GL-01 Sep 30 00 (Reclass Expenses Keyed in BUI	AJE #000925	53.44			
9 GL 01 Sep 30 00 1	Reclass expenses Keyed in BUI	AJE #000925	455.QD			
9 GL-01 Sep 30 00 0	Record Interco Rec & Payable	A3E #000926	749.25			
9 GL-01 Sep 30 00 s	Record Interco Rec & Payable	AJE #000976	749.25		3,815.36	3,815.36
10 GI -01 Oct 31 00 I	Keclass Capital FxpMagnolia	AJE #001012	16,351.89		16,351.89	20,167.25
11 AP-CN NOV 09 00	322- 364- 25 174778	HUGHES SUPPL		36,193.80		
11 AP-IN NOV 01 00	321- 363- 19 10/00	TNTERMOUN IAL	1,711.00			
11 AP-1N NOV 01 00	321- 363- 20 173-0319465	GRAYBAR ELEC	139.01			
11 AP-IN NOV 01 00	322- 364- 1 173-0327484	GRAYBAR ELEC	5,395,36			
11 AP-TN Nov 01 00	322- 364 28 157781	HUGHES SUPPL	55,505.12			
11 AP IN NOV 07 00	321- 363- 8 167454	HUGHES SUPPL	209.55			
11 AP-IN NOV 07 00	322- 364- 20 171443	HUGHES SUPPL	792.52			
11 AP-IN NOV 08 00	321- 363- 14 38576201	CENTRAL ARTZ	22.03			
11 AP-IN NOV 08 00	322- 364- 24 174777	HUGHES SUPPL	33.75			
11 AP-IN NOV 09 00	319- 361- 4 5239851	FOXWURTH-GAL	21.86			
11 AP-IN NOV 09 00	320- 362- 1 686728	BUD'S PLUMBI	108.75			
11 AP-1N NOV 10 00	322- 364- 21 175681	HUGHES SUPPI	122.47			
17 AP-IN NOV 10 00	322- 364- 22 175679	HUGHES SUPPL	672.57			
11 AP-IN NOV 10 00	322- 364- 23 175678	HUGHES SUPPL	61.53			
11 AP-IN NOV 10 00	122-364- 26 175680	HUGHES SUPPL	31.10			
11 AP-IN NOV 10 00	322- 364- 27 175677	HUGHES SUPPI	31.10			
11 AP-IN NOV 13 00	321 363- 6 5240303	FOXWORTH GAL	35.38			
11 AP-TN NOV 14 00	321- 363- 3 PD CK #1531.	BROOKE UTILI	143.30			
11 AP-IN NOV 14 00	322- 364- 17 ZZ10019106	INVENSYS MET	1,502.72			
11 AP-IN NOV 16 00	321- 363- 9 412	GLENN HALE	2,590.00			
11 AP-1N NOV 17 00	322- 364- 19 691203	ABLE/BUOS PI	47,74			
11 AP-TN NOV 20 00	324- 366 - 2 39261301	CENTRAL ARIZ	27.56			
11 AP IN NOV 21 00	322- 364- 18 692805	ABLE/BUDS PL	43.44			
11 AP-IN NOV 22 00	376~ 368~ 3 120484	ENGINFFRED S	2,099.93			
11 AP-1N NOV 27 00	324- 366- 7 693982	ABLE/BUDS PL	21.99			
71 GL-01 NOV 30 00	Reclass Cap Exp. to CIP	AJE #001119	128.09			
11 GL-01 Nov 30 00	Reclass Exp.	AJE #001122	260.00			
11 GL 01 Nov 30 00	Reclass Exp.	ATF #001122	350.00		35,914.07	56,081.32
12 AP-CN Dec 15 00	334- 377- 25 11010281	EDSON ELECTR		182.17		
12 AP-CN Dec 22 00	332- 375- 19 217787	HUGHES SUPPL		1,060.00		
12 AP-IN DEC 01 00	325 - 367 - 6 413	GLENN HALE	2,555.00			
7/ AP-IN Dec 01 00	327- 369 10 11/00	INTERMOUNTAI	16,295.00			
12 AP-IN Dec 01 00	327- 369- 18 70051	TETRA TECH A	2,546.25			
12 AP-IN Dec 01 00	330- 373- 33 39900201	CENTRAL ARIZ	48.91			
12 AP-IN Dec 04 00	3/7- 369- 14 697365	ABLE/BUDS PI	126.74			

Date: Dec 31 00 12:12pm

G/L Listing

General Ledger Listing as of Dec 31 00

Ato	ct. Dept.								
	Pd Srce	Date	Description		Reference	Debits	Credits	Net Change	Balance
				71					
105		B 04 00	CIP - Project	_	(continued) HUGHES SUPPL	108.94			
		Dec 04 00				1,253.17			
		Dec 05 00		20 198425 21 198426	HUGHES SUPPL HUGHES SUPPL	216.07			
		Dec 05 00		22 198427	HUGHES SUPPL	56.60			
		Dec. 06 00		15 699051	ABLE/BUDS PL	27.49			
		Dec 07 00		1 34070	B & M RENTAL	35.00			
		Dec 07 00		19 200982	HUGHES SUPPL	35,469.92			
		Dec 07 00		21 11009920	EDSON ELECTR	191.76			
		Dec 08 00		4 202467	HUGHES SUPPL	787,06			
		Dec 11. 00		45 138854	GILA COUNTY	32.93			
		Dec 11 00		46 138846	GILA COUNTY	43.29			
		Dec 12 00		6 1952664-001	SUNSTATE EQU	1,080.59			
		Dec 12 00		5 205186	HUGHES SUPPL	437.51			
		Dec 12 00		6 205187	HUGHES SUPPI	68.97			
		Dec 13 00		1 72/13/00	LUMBERMAN'S	1,368.57			
		Dec 13 00		32 40528101	CENTRAL ARIZ	27.85			
		Dec 14 00		17 302633	PAYSON CONCR	85.79			
		Dec 15 00		9 302619	PAYSON CONCR	129.57			
		Dec 15 00		16 414	GLENN HALE	3,000.00			
		Dec 15 00		34 209134	HUGHES SUPPL	15.48			
		Dec 15 00		13 210297	HUGHES SUPPL	1,076.35			
		Dec 15 00		15 29828	B & M RENTAL	36.41			
		Dec 15 00		7 210296	HUGHES SUPPL	289.30			
	12 AP IN	Dec 15 06	334- 377-	24 11010283	EDSON ELECTR	20.11			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 18 00	330- 373-	8 302630	PAYSON CONCR	122.88			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 18 00	334- 377-	8 210358	HUGHES SUPPL	964.88			
	12 AP-TN	Dec 18 00	334 377-	// 11010342	EDSON ELECTR	4.60			
	12 AP-IN	Dec. 18 00	334- 377-	23 11010341	EUSON ELECTR	164.47			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 19 00	330- 373-	7 29823	R & M RENIAL	34.34			
	12 AP-1N	vec 19 00	330- 373-	35 76358	ACE HARDWARE	23.30			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 19 00	334 377-	9 211978	HUGHES SUPPL	29.91			
	12 AP-IN	Dec. 19 00	334- 377-	10 211914	HUGHES SUPPL	180.55			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 20 00	332- 375-	3 706210	ARLE/BUDS PL	55.83			
	12 AP-1N	Dec 21 0	D 332- 375-	7 1959855-001	SUNSTATF EQU	346.36			
	17 AP-IN	Dec 21 00	334 377-	3 70440	TETRA TECH A	707.22			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 22 00	334- 377-	11 12/22/00	INTERMOUNTAI	198.47			
	12 AP IN	Dec 25 0	332- 375-	16 302654	PAYSON CONCR	85.73			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 28 00	334- 377-	13 41312901	CENTRAL ARIZ	23.03			
	12 AP-1N	Dec 30 00	0 332- 375-	5 026594	CARQUEST OF	14.87			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 30 00	334-377-	17 5245659	FOXWORTH GAL	32.77			
	12 AP-IN	Dec 31 00	D 332- 375-	20 12/00	INTERMOUNTAI	202,871.00		272,348.67	328,429.99 *
						365,865.96	37,435.97		328,429.99

⁸² transactions printed.

¹ account printed.

G/L Listing

General Ledger Listing as of Dec 31 01

G/L listing for account [105.00] to [105.00], for department [| | to [272222], for fiscal period [1] to [12].

sorted by (Account). (Exclude) accounts with no activity.

Printed in (Standard) format.

Last posting sequence number: 17

Acct.	I	Depτ.					

	Pd	Srce	Date		Descrip	tion			Reference	Debits	Credits	Net Change	Balance
105.00)				CIP - H	roiec	t Magno	lia					328,429.99
		AP-CN)an 17	Q٦	336-	-	2		ABLE/BUDS PL		3.20		
			Jan 23		337-	380-	33	721284	ARLE/BUDS PL		35.96		
	1	AP-IN	Jan 01	01	337-	380-	20	222029	HUGHES SUPPL	166.05			
	1	AP-TN	Jan 01	01	337	380-	21	222066	HUGHES SUPPI	539.72			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 01	01	337-	380-	26	222030	HUGHES SUPPL	61.97			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 01	01	336-	379-	17	2099	NASH ELECTRI	873,46			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 03	01	333-	376-	3	416	GLENN HALE .	3,067.20			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 03	01	336	379-	7	711662	ABLE/BUDS PI	93.03			
	1	AP-IN	1an 04	01	333-	376 ·	4	711668	ABLE/BUDS PL	299.87			
	1	AP IN	Jan 05	aı	337~	380-	22	226955	HUGHES SUPPL	743.60			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 05	01	337-	380-	23	226958	HUGHES SUPPL	108.13			
	1	AP-IN	Jan OS	01	337-	380-	24	226957	HUGHES SUPPI	451.36			
	1	AP-TN	Jan 05	01	337-	380	25	226956	HUGHES SUPPL	639.43			
	1	AP IN	Jan 06	01	335-	378-	7	5246269	FOXWORTH-GAL	30.34			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 08	01	337-	380-	39	713100	ARIF/BUDS PL	229.24			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 08	01	335-	378-	12	713096	ABLE/BUDS PL	94.65			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 09	01	337	-086	19	229717	HUGHES SUPPL	185.57			
	1	AP-TN	7an 09	01	335-	378	2	714014	ABLE/BUDS PL	53.17			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 09	01	335-	378-	14 PC	CK #1541A	BROOKE UTILI	6.89			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 09	01	336-	379-	27	41895601	CENTRAL ARIZ	285,80			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 10	01	335-	378-	3	714980	ABLE/BUDS PI	8.01			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 10	01	335	378-	10	5246662	FOXWORTH GAL	78.8L			
	1	AP-IN)an 11	01	336-	379-	5	11017282	EDSON ELECTR	71.27			
	1	AP IN	Jan 11	03	336-	379-	6	5246785	FOXWORTH-GAL	10.66			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 17	01	33 6 -	379-	3	718152	ABLE/BUDS PL	35.15			
	1	AP-IN) an 17	01	336	379-	8	5247255	FOXWORTH - GAL	15.24			
	1	AP-TN	Jan 18	01	336-	379	7	5247407	FOXWORTH-GAL	20.14			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 18	01	336-	379-	10	77191	ACE HARDWARE	19.42			
	1	AP-IN) Jan 18	01	336-	379-	18	417	GLENN HALE	3,000.00			
	1	AP-IN	3an 19	01	337-	180-	14	70699	TETRA TECH A	3,279.24			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 22	01	337	380-	18	5247676	FOXWORTH GAL	31.69			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 22	01	337-	380-	32	720294	ABLE/BUDS PL	5.30			
	1	AP IN	Jan 22	01	337-	380-	37	720296	ARI F/RUDS PL	32.07			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 22	01	337-	380-	38	720288	ABLE/BUDS PL	34.92			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 22	01	337-	380-	40	42606801	CENTRAL ARIZ	44.72			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 23	01	337-	380-	36	721281	ABLE/BUDS PL	40.08			
	1	AP-TN	Jan 25	01	337-	380	17	5248168	FOXWORTH-GAL	23.58			
			1 1an 25		337-	380-	35	722610	ABLE/BUDS PL	43.78			
	1	LAP IN	1 Jan 30	01	337-	380-	41	326	SEVERN TRENT	1,615.00			
	1	AP-IN	Jan 31	. 01	337-	380-	34	725466	ABLE/RUDS PL	27.53			
	1	GL-01	. Jan 31	. 01	Record	Fxp.	in Imp	est Account	A)E #010114	71.00		16,397.93	344,827.92

Date: Dec 31 01 12:37pm G/L Listing

General Ledger Listing as of Dec 31 01

ACC L.	Dept.											
	Pd Srce	Date		Descripti	ion			Reference	Debits	Credits	Net Change	Balance
					_							
105.00				CIP - Pro				(continued)	205 65			
		Feb 01		340- 31		3	302752	PAYSON CONCR	296.97			
		r Feb 01		340- 38		9	5746126	HOXWORTH - GAL	378,00			
		1 Feb 01		341)- 31		10	5247029	FOXWORTH-GAL	433.51	-		
		v Feb 01		340- 38		11	52470 40	FOXWORTH-GAL	35.60			
		v Feb Cl		340- 38		12	5248049	FOXWORTH-GAL	482,39			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		13	5248280	FOXWORTH-GAI		36.24		
		v Feb 01		340- 3		14	5248222	FOXWORTH GAL	44.65			
		reb 01		340 38		15	5248967	FOXWOR I H-GAL	794.79			
		v Feb 01		340 - 3		16	5248898	FOXWORTH-GAL	14.47			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		17	302772	PAYSON CONCR	624.01			
		* Feb 01		340- 3		18	34638	B & M RENTAL	45.79			
		N Feb 01		340- 31		26	243324	HUGHES SUPPL	21.24			
		N Feb 01		340- 31		27	243325	HUGHES SUPPL	35.20			
		V Feb 01		340- 34		28	252113	HUGHES SUPPL	41.06			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		29	239441	HUGHES SUPPL	21.74			
		v Feb 01		340- 3		30	246899	HUGHES SUPPL	53.94			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		31	246900	HUGHES SUPPL	70.76			
		N Feb 01		340- 31		32	246901	HUGHES SUPPL	105.40			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		33	246902	HUGHES SUPPL	124.13			
		N Feb 01		340- 3		34	246903	HUGHES SUPPL	308.27			
		N Feb Ol		340- 3		35	1/01	INTERMOUNTAI	29,643.00			
		N Feb 01		342- 34 341- 34		3	7137	AERO DRILLIN	3,769.15			
		N Feb 02				7 ≥6	43312601 00P124.000	CENTRAL ARIZ	31.37			
		N Feb 03		342 - 34 340 - 34		38	726863	TERRANE ENGI	370,00			
		N Feb 05 N Feb 07		340- 3		43	2120	ABLE/BUDS PL CANYON KIM C	1.31 8,374.34			
		N Feb 08		340- 3		2	11012402	EDSON ELECTR	9.14			
		N Feb 08		341- 3		6	729753	ABLE/BIIOS PL	165.64			
		N Feb 11		342- 3		25	534747	PHIPPS PAINT	210.00			
		N Feb 13		343- 3		7	731825	ABLE/BUDS PL	43.75			
		N Feb 15		342 - 3		2	77998	ACE HARUWARE	38.87			
		N Feb 15		342- 3		23	420	GLENN HALE	1,500.00			
		N Feb 20				5	5250853	FOXWORTH-GAI.	14.39			
		N Feb 20			86-	6	5250855	FOXWORTH - GAL	26.27			
		N Feb 20				9	735006	ABLE/BUDS PL	487.80			
		N Feb 21				6	44438201	CENTRAL ARIZ	33.53			
	2 AP-1	N Feb 24	01			11	5251450		27.00			
		N Feb 27				8	735726	ABLE/BUDS PL	61.23			
		N Feb 27				10	5251664	HOXWORTH GAL	6.46			
		N Feb 28				27	B 01	BROOKE UTILI	\$4.11			
	2 AP-I	N Feb 28	01			27	BO1.	BROOKE UTILL	166.50			
	2 AP-1	N Feb 28	01	343- 3	87-	9	5251863	FOXWORTH-GAL	5.83			
	2 AP-1	N +eb 28	01	343 - 3	87-	20	421	GLENN HALE	3,750.00			
	2 AP-I	N Feb 28	01	343 - 3	87	22	2/01	INTERMOUNTAI	27,836.00			
	2 GL-0	1 Feb 28	01	Record A	JE #	010208	3				80,515.37	425,343.29
	3 AP C	N Mar 01	01	348- 3	92-	2	260919	HUGHES SUPPL		742.10		
	3 AP-C	N Mar 01	01	348- 3	92-	3	260920	HUGHES SUPPL		70,49		
	3 AP-C	N Mar 01	01	348- 3	92-	4	260921	HUGHES SUPPI		22.18		
	3 AP-I	N Mar 01	01	346 3	90-	1	302805	PAYSON CONCR	147.02			
	3 AP-I	N Mar 01	01	346- 3	90	2	44733601	CENTRAL ARIZ	45.43			

Date: Dec 31 01 12:37pm G/L Listing

G	seneral	Ledger	Listing	a 5	ot	Dec	31	O)

Acct	-	Dept.												
	Pd	Srce	Date		Descri	ption			Reference	Debits	Credits	Net Change	8alance	
105.0	0				CTP - I	Projec	t Magr	wlia	(continued)					
	3	AP-IN	Mar 01	01	346-	390-	3	739887	ABLE/BUDS PL	16.09				
	3	AP-IN	Mar 01	01	346-	390-	7 6	89-728236-1	W.W. GRAINGE	114.44				
	3	AP-IN	Mar O	L 01	348	392-	12	418	GLENN HALE	3,000.00				
	3	AP-IN	Mar Of	01	348-	392-	14	45279001	CENTRAL ARIZ	264.41				
	3	AP-IN	Mar la	01	348-	392	8	5253125	FOXWORTH-GAL	32.40				
	3	AP-IN	Mar 15	01	348-	392-	7	5253583	FUXWORTH - GAL	51.52				
	3	AP-1N	Mar 1	01	119-	393-	6	124	GLENN HALL	420.00				
	7	AP-IN	Mar 1	01	349-	393-	8	423	GLENN HALE	420.00				
	3	AP-IN	Mar 1	01	349-	393-	9	12578	ABLE/RUDS PL		53.13			
	3	AP IN	Mar 19	01	349-	393	1	748513	ABLE/BUDS PI	55.99				
	3	AP-IN	Mar 20	01	349-	393-	10	12555	ABLE/BUDS PL		233.16			
	7	NI-9A	Mar 2	01	350-	194-	2	304627	HUGHES SUPPL	54.00				
	•	AP-TH	Mar 20	01	350-	394-	12	5254879	FOXWORTH-GAL	22.68				
	3	AP-IN	Mar 33	L 01	349-	393-	7	425	GLENN HALF	1,495.00		5,017.42	430,360.71	
	2	AP-IN	Apr (i)	L OT	355-	399-	1	7695849	LETRA TECH A	6,013.33				
	4	AP-IN	Apr 0	L 01	356~	400-	16	2073	NASH ELECTRI	723.G1				
	,	AP-IN	Apr 01	Ĺ 01	356-	100-	17	2074	NASH ELECTRI	1,420.89				
	4	AP-TN	Apr 0	1 01	356	400-	18	2086	NASH ELECTRI	3,459.66				
	4	AP-TN	Apr 10	01	355-	399-	17	4/10/01	INTERMOUNTAT	1,122.12				
	4	AP IN	Apr 18	9 01	357-	401-	12	17134879	IETRA TECH A	1,308.00				
	4	AP-IN	Apr 18	3 01	357-	401-	13	17134589	TETRA LECH A	717.75				
	4	AP-IN	Apr 20	01	357-	401-	8	332941	HUGHES SUPPL		49.10	14,716.26	445,076.97	
	5	AP-IN	May 2	3 01	370-	415-	13	17668976	TETRA TECH A	637.00				
		AP-IN	May 24	101	370-	415	18	5554	NASH ELECTRI	1,220.90				
	9	AP IN	May 2	1 01	370-	415-	19	5555	NASH ELECTRI	1,463.73				
	:	AP-IN	May 3:	1 01	. 370-	415-	11	5/31/01	BRENINGER, J	60.75		3,382.38	448,459.35	
	•	AP-IN	Jun 0	1 01	. 375-	421-	2	731825 01	ABLF/RUDS PL	44.58				
	•	AP-IN	Jun Q	1 01	377	423-	7	17668977	TETRA TECH A	619.50		664.08	449,123.43	
	;	7 AP-IN	ามใ 2.	l 01	. 392-	438	8	14368	TETRA TECH A	153.50		153.50	449,276.93	
	1:	1 AP-IN	Nov 3	0 01	439-	491-	1	1/02~12/02	USDA, FOREST	56.86		56.86	449,333.79	
	12	2 AP-IN	Dec 0	1 01	. 443-	497-	7	2002 FEES	USDA, FOREST	56.86		56.86	449,390.65	*
										122,206.72	1246.06		449,390.65	
										*******				į

¹²² transactions printed. 1 account printed.

G/L Listing

General Ledger Listing as of Dec 31 02

G/L listing for account [105.00] to [105.00], for department [] to [222222], for fiscal period [1] to [12], sorted by (Account). (Exclude) accounts with no activity. Printed in (Standard) format.

Last posting sequence number: 13

Acct. Dept.		_		- 17.		n-1
Pd Srce Vate	Description	Keference	vebits	Credits	Net Change	Balance
						300 65
105,00	CIP - Project Magnolia					449,390.65
3 AP IN Mar 01 02	482- 536- 1 INV 10726	TETRA TECH A	208.00		208.00	449,598.65
11 GL-01 Nov 30 02	Reclass CIP to FA	AJE #021114		449,598.65	449,598,65-	0.00
			208.00	449,598.65		0.00
				医医医性坏疽 医骶毛虫属 法点	- †	#4555

² transactions printed.

¹ account printed.

EXHIBIT

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Computation of Increase in Gross Revenue Requirements As Adjusted Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule A-1 Page

Witness: Bourassa

Line					
1 2	Fair Value Rate base			\$ 590,689	
3 4	Adjusted Operating Income			(4,548)	
5 6	Current Rate of Return			-0.77%	
7 8	Required Operating Income			\$ 64,939	
9 10	Required Rate of Return on Fair Value Rate Base			10.99%	
11 12	Operating Income Deficiency			\$ 69,486	
13 14	Gross Revenue Conversion Factor			1.2646	
15	Increase in Gross Revenue				
16	Requirement			\$ 87,871	
17					
18		Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
19	Customer	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Rates</u>	Increase	<u>Increase</u>
20	Classification	•			
21	5/8 Inch Meter - Residential	\$626,494	\$707,036	\$ 80,542	12.86%
22	3/4 Inch Meter - Residential	468	658	190	40.53%
23	1 Inch Meter - Residential	4,441	6,306	1,865	42.00%
24	2 Inch Meter - Residential	194	463	269	138.84%
25	5/8 Inch Meter - Commercial	2,003	2,882	879	43.86%
26	1 Inch Meter - Commercial	2,647	3,351	703	26.57%
27 28	2 Inch Meter - Commercial	5,977	8,939	2,962	49.56%
29	Revenues from Annualization	3,539	3,726	187	5.28%
30				-	0.00%
31				-	0.00%
32	Miscellaneous Revenues	8,436	8,436	-	0.00%
33				-	0.00%
34	Total of Water Revenues	\$654,199	\$741,796	\$ 87,597	13.39%
35				 	

36 37 38

SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:

39 Rejoinder B-140 Rejoinder C-1

41 Rejoinder C-3

42 Rejoinder H-1

43

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Summary of Fair Value Rate Base Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule B-1 Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

Line No.			iginal Cost Rate base
1 2	Gross Utility Plant in Service	\$	1,893,191
3	Less: Accumulated Depreciation		1,223,741
4	ECOS. Modernatato Depression		
5	Net Utility Plant in Service	\$	669,450
6	,		
7	Less:		
8	Advances in Aid of		
9	Construction		52,072
10	Contributions in Aid of		400 000
11	Construction - Net of amortization		463,392
12	Customer Meter Deposits		21,356
13	Deferred Income Taxes & Credits		-
14	Investment tax Credits		-
15	Plus:		
16	Unamortized Finance		
17	Charges		369,000
18	Deferred Tax Assets		89,059
19	Allowance for Working Capital		09,009
20	Citizens Acquisition Adjustment		_
21	T L I Data Dave	\$	590,689
22 23	Total Rate Base	Ψ	000,000

RECAP SCHEDULES: Rejoinder A-1

27 28 29 SUPPORTING SCHEDULES: Rejoinder B-2

24 25

26

Pine Water Company Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Original Cost Rate Base Proforma Adjustments Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule B-2 Page 1

Witness: Bourassa

Plant in Service	Line				Rebuttal Adjusted End of Test Year	Proform Label	na Adjustment Amount		Rejoinder Adjusted End of Fest Year
Less: Accumulated Depreciation 1,228,209 (2) (4,468) Net Utility Plant In Service \$ 724,523 \$ 669,450 Less: Advances in Aid of Construction Construction Net Construction Net 463,392 Customer Meter Deposits Deferred Income Taxes Investment Tax Credits Plus: Deferred Tax Assets 369,000 Working capital ADJUSTMENTS: (1) Post test year plant Rejoinder Amount* Adjustment \$ 1,597 Adjustment Rejoinder Amount* Adjustment \$ (59,541) * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$988, Meters \$3,480. (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. (3) Change in working capital allowance.		Gross Utility Plant in Service		\$	1,952,732	(1)	(59,541)	\$	1,893,191
6 Accumulated Depreciation 1,228,209 (2) (4,468) 1,223,741 8 9 Net Utility Plant in Service \$ 724,523 \$ 669,450 10 in Service \$ 724,523 \$ 669,450 11 Less: Advances in Aid of \$ 52,072 \$ 52,072 15 Construction \$ 52,072 \$ 52,072 16 Construction - Net 463,392 463,392 17 Customer Meter Deposits 21,356 21,356 19 Deferred Income Taxes - - 19 Deferred Income Taxes - - 10 Plus: - - 20 Investment Tax Credits - - 21 Plus: - - 22 Working capital 108,806 (3) (19,747) 89,059 28 Total \$ 665,509 \$ 590,689 29 Total \$ 665,509 \$ 590,689 30 ADJUSTMENTS: 1,597 34 <	4	Less:							
Net Utility Plant	6	Accumulated							
Net Utility Plant	7	Depreciation			1,228,209	(2)	(4,468)		1,223,741
10	8	•	_			,		•	
Less: Advances in Aid of Construction \$ 52,072 \$ 52,072 Contributions in Aid of Construction - Net 463,392 463,392 Customer Meter Deposits 21,356 21,356 Deferred Income Taxes	9	Net Utility Plant							
12 Less: Advances in Aid of		in Service		\$	724,523			\$	669,450
Advances in Aid of Construction Contributions in Aid of Construction - Net Construction		Less:							
Constributions in Aid of Construction - Net 463,392 463,392 Customer Meter Deposits 21,356 21,356 Deferred Income Taxes Investment Tax Credits Plus: Deferred Tax Assets 369,000 369,000 Working capital 108,806 (3) (19,747) 89,059 Total \$665,509 \$590,689 ADJUSTMENTS: (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 Adjustment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. (3) Change in working capital allowance.		Advances in Aid of							
Construction - Net	14	Construction		\$	52,072			\$	52,072
17	15	Contributions in Aid of							
18	16	Construction - Net			463,392				463,392
Deferred Income Taxes	17								
Investment Tax Credits		Customer Meter Deposits			21,356				21,356
Plus:		Deferred Income Taxes			-				-
Deferred Tax Assets 369,000 369,000 24 25 Working capital 108,806 (3) (19,747) 89,059 26 27 28 Total \$		Investment Tax Credits			-				-
Deferred Tax Assets 369,000 369,000		Plus:							
24 25 Working capital 108,806 (3) (19,747) 89,059 26 27 28 Total \$\frac{108,509}{30}\$ \$									
108,806 (3) (19,747) 89,059 26 27 28 Total \$ 665,509 \$ 590,689 29 30 31 ADJUSTMENTS: (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount Rejoinder Amount 1,597 34 Adjustment Adjustment \$ (59,541) \$ (59,541) \$ * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 39 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.		Deferred Tax Assets			369,000				369,000
26 27 28 Total \$ 665,509 \$ 590,689 29 30 31 ADJUSTMENTS: 32 (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount \$ 61,138 33 Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 34 Adjustment \$ (59,541) * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.									
27 28 Total \$\frac{1}{590,689}\$\$ 29 30 31 ADJUSTMENTS: 32 (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount \$61,138 Rejoinder Amount* \$1,597 Adjustment \$(59,541)\$ * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.		Working capital			108,806	(3)	(19,747)		89,059
28 Total \$ \$ 665,509 \$ \$ 590,689 29 30 31 ADJUSTMENTS: 32 (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount \$ 61,138 Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 Adjustment \$ (59,541) 35 * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. 36 Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.									
29 30 31			·	_	205 500				
30 31		lotal	=	\$	665,509	1		<u>\$</u>	590,689
31 ADJUSTMENTS: 32 (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount \$ 61,138 33 Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 34 Adjustment \$ (59,541) 35 * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. 36 Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.									
32 (1) Post test year plant Rebuttal Filing Amount \$ 61,138 33 Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 34 Adjustment \$ (59,541) 35 * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. 36 Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.		45 4107145170							
33 Rejoinder Amount* 1,597 34 Adjustment \$ (59,541) 35 * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. 36 Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.			D - I	•	A 4		A 04.400		
Adjustment \$ (59,541) * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. Change in working capital allowance.		(1) Post test year plant					·		
 * Pumping Equipment \$1,015 less retirement of \$988. Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. (3) Change in working capital allowance. 					ount"				
Meters of \$5,050 less retirement of \$3,480. Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. Change in working capital allowance.		* Dumping Equipment \$1 (+ ~f &000		Ф (59,541)		
 37 38 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. 39 (3) Change in working capital allowance. 									
 (2) Retirements - Pumping Equip of \$988, Meters \$3,480. (3) Change in working capital allowance. 		लिस्टिन्ड ज कुठ,००० स्डिड स्टि	11 ement of \$3,40	υU.					
39 (3) Change in working capital allowance.		(2) Retirements - Pumping Er	nuin of \$088 M	۵t۵	re \$3 480				
			• •	CiC	15 4 0,700.				
	40	(5) Change in working capital	anowanoc.						

SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:

RECAP SCHEDULES: Rejoinder B-1

45 46 47

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Computation of Working Capital Exhibit

Rejoinder Schedule B-5

Page 1

Witness: Bourassa

Line			
No.			
1	Cash Working Capital (1/8 of Allowance		
2	Operation and Maintenance Expense)	\$	69,408
3	Pumping Power (1/24 of Pumping Power)		1,539
4	Material and Supplies Inventories		-
5	Prepayments		18,111
6			
7			
8	Total Working Capital Allowance	\$	89,059
9			
10			
11	Working Capital Requested	\$	89,059
12			
13			
14	SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:	RECAP SCHEDULES	_
15	Rejoinder C-1	Rejoinder B-1	
16			

Pine Water Company Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Income Statement

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule C-1
Page 1

Page 1
Witness: Bourassa
Rejoinder

Date to deep

Line No.	Revenues		Rebuttal Adjusted Fest Year	<u>Label</u>		Rejoinder diustment	•	Rejoinder Test Year Adjusted <u>Results</u>		roposed Rate ncrease	,	Rejoinder Adjusted with Rate Increase
2	Metered Water Revenues	\$	645.612				\$	645,612		87,871	\$	733,483
3	Unmetered Water Revenues	•	-				•	0.0,5.12		0.,011	•	. 00,400
4	Other Water Revenues		8,436					8,436				8,436
5		\$	654,048		\$		\$	654,048	\$	87,871	\$	741,919
6	Operating Expenses				•		•		•	.,	•	,
7	Salaries and Wages	s	125,296				\$	125,296			\$	125,296
8	Pension & Benefits	·	6,105				•	6,105			•	6,105
9	Purchased Water		57,835					57,835				57,835
10	Purchased Power		36,942					36,942				36,942
11	Chemicals		604					604				604
12	Materials & Supplies		43,730					43,730				43,730
13	Regulatory Water Testing		7,758					7,758				7,758
14	Contractual Services - Engineering							.,				-,,,,,
15	Contractual Services - Accounting		38.328					38,328				38,328
16	Contractual Services - Legal		66,430					66,430				66,430
17	Contractual Services - Other		22,805					22,805				22,805
18	Overhead Allocation - G&A		71,092					71,092				71,092
19	Rental of Equipment							- 1,002				,002
20	Transportation Expenses		176,144	4		(174,645)		1,499				1,499
21	Worker's Comp		2,271			(,,		2,271				2,271
22	Insurances Medical/Dental		12,663					12,663				12,663
23	Telephone		2,631					2,631				2,631
24	Dues & Subscriptions		299					299				299
25	Bad Debt Expense		2,153					2,153				2,153
26	Misc Expenses		202					202				202
27	Office Supplies		4,080					4,080				4,080
28	Licenses & Permits		1,000					1,000				1,000
29	Repairs & Maintenance - Bldg		-									.,
30	R&M Vehicles		-					_				-
31	Sales Tax Expense		0					0				0
32	Utiltiy Reg. Assess. Fee		272					272				272
33	CAWCD Costs		21,501					21,501				21,501
34	Rate Case Expense		50,000	3		16,667		66,667				66,667
34	Depreciation Expense		35,576	1		(2,167)		33,409				33,409
35	Other Taxes and Licenses		45			(-, -, -, -,		45				45
36	Property Taxes		45,698	2		(3,654)		42,044				42,044
37	Income Tax		(45,274)			(, , , , ,		(9,067)		18,385		9,318
38			, , ,					-		,		•
39	Total Operating Expenses	\$	786,186		\$	(163,799)	\$	658,595	\$	18,385	\$	676,980
40	Operating Income	-\$	(132,139)		\$		\$	(4,548)		69,486	\$	64,939
41	Other Income (Expense)		• • •			,	•	(.,,	•		-	- 1,000
42	Interest Income		-					-				-
43	Other income		-					_				-
44	Income Tax Provision		-					_				
45	Interest Expense		(19,526)	5		(10,194)		(29,721)				(29,721)
46	Other Expense		•					•				•
47	Gain/Loss Sale of Fixed Assets		-									-
48	Total Other Income (Expense)	\$	(19,526)		\$	(10,194)	\$	(29,721)	\$		\$	(29,721)
49	Net Profit (Loss)	\$	(151,665)		\$	153,604	\$	(34,268)		69,486	\$	35,218
50		-					_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
E 1	CURRORTING COMERUITES.								DE.			. = 0

SUPPORTING SCHEDULES: Rejoinder C-2

51 52

53 54

RECAP SCHEDULES: Rejoinder A-1

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule C-2 Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

Subtotal	- (163,799)	163,799	(10,194)	153,604	Subtotal	(163,799)	163,799	(10,194)	153,604
<u>6</u> Reclassify Purchased Water Expense	•	•			12 Intentionally <u>Left Blank</u>		•		
5 Interest Expense		•	(10,194)	(10,194)	<u>11</u> Intentionally <u>Left Blank</u>	•	ı		
enses 4 Remove PM Wheeling Fees	(174,645)	174,645		174,645	enses 10 Intentionally <u>Leff Blank</u>		•		
Adiustments to Revenues and Expenses 3 Rate Case Expense	16,667	(16,667)		(16,667)	Adiustments to Revenues and Expenses 9 Intentionally In			•	,
Adiustmo 2 Property <u>Taxes</u>	(3,654)	3,654		3,654	Adiustme <u>8</u> Income <u>Taxes</u>	•	•		,
1 Depreciation <u>Expense</u>	(2,167)	2,167		2,167	$rac{I}{ ext{Interest}}$		٠	•	
	Revenues Expenses	Operating Income	Expense Other	Expense Net Income	Revenues	Expenses	Operating Income	Interest Expense Other	Expense

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Adjustments to Revenues and Expenses Adjustment Number 1

Line

54

55 56

57

Increase (decrease) in Depreciation Expense

Adjustment to Revenues and/or Expenses

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule C-2 Page 2 Witness: Bourassa

(2,167)

(2,167)

No. 1	Depreciation E	vnonno					
2		Apense					
3	Account		_				preciation
4 5	<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Or</u>	iginal Cost	<u>Rate</u>	트	xpense
6	301	Organization	\$	_	0.00%	œ	
7	302	Franchises	Ψ	-	0.00%	Ψ	-
8	303	Land and Land Rights		16,930	0.00%		-
9	304	Structures and Improvements		160,067	3.33%		5,330
10	305	Collecting and Impounding Rese		100,007	2.50%		3,330
11	306	Lake, River and Other Intakes		- -	2.50%		_
12	307	Wells and Springs		65,994	3.33%		2,198
13	308	Infiltration Galleries and Tun		•	6.67%		2,130
14	309	Supply Mains		479	2.00%		10
15	310	Power Generation Equipment		-	5.00%		
16	311	Pumping Equipment		131,293	12.50%		16,412
17	320	Water Treatment Equipment		5,320	3.33%		177
18	330	Distribution Reservoirs and St		247,073	2.22%		5,485
19	331	Transmission and Distribution		990,291	2.00%		19,806
20	333	Services		80,461	3.33%		2,679
21	334	Meters and Meter Installations		193,687	8.33%		16,134
22	335	Hydrants		· <u>-</u>	2.00%		
23	336	Backflow Prevention Devices		-	6.67%		-
24	339	Other Plant and Miscellaneous		-	6.67%		-
25	340	Office Furniture and Equipment		•	6.67%		-
26	341	Transportation Equipment		-	20.00%		-
27	342	Stores Equipment		-	4.00%		-
28	343	Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment		-	5.00%		-
29	344	Laboratory Equipment		•	10.00%		•
30	345	Power Operated Equipment		-	5.00%		-
31	346	Communication Equipment		•	10.00%		-
32	347	Miscellaneous Equipment		-	10.00%		-
33	348	Other Tangible Plant		-	0.00%		-
34							
35							
36							
37							
38 39							
40		TOTALS	\$	1,891,594		\$	68,230
41		TOTALS	9	1,031,034		Ŷ.	00,230
42							
43							
44	Proforma Plant	(to be completed by 12/31/2003)	\$	1,594	2 62060/		58
45	FIOIOIIIIa Fiaili	(to be completed by 12/31/2003)	Ф	1,594	3.6396%		56
46							
47							
48	Less. Amortiza	tion of Contributions	\$	958,323	3.6396%		(34,879)
49	Loss. Amortiza	aon of contributions	Ψ	330,323	3.039076		(34,075)
50	Total Depreciat	ion Expense			•	\$	33,409
51						•	55,405
52	Test Year Depr	eciation Expense					35,576
53		•			•		
54	Increase (deer	assa) in Depreciation Evpense					(2.167)

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule C-2 Page 3 Witness: Bourassa

Line			
No.	_		
1	Property Taxes		
2		•	054.040
3	Adjusted Revenues in year ended 12/31/02	\$	654,048
4	Adjusted Revenues in year ended 12/31/02		654,048
5	Proposed Revenues		741,919
6	Average of three year's of revenue		\$683,338
7	Average of three year's of revenue, times 2		\$1,366,676
8	Add:		
9	Construction Work in Progess at 10%		
10	Deduct:		
11	Book Value of Transportation Equipment		-
12			
13	Total Book Value of Transportation Equipment		-
14		•	4 200 070
15	Full Cash Value	\$	1,366,676
16	Assessment Ratio		25%
17	Assessed Value		341,669
18	Property Tax Rate		12.31%
19			40.044
20	Property Tax		42,044
21	Tax on Parcels		-
22		\$	42,044
23	Total Property Tax at Proposed Rates	Þ	45,698
24	Property Taxes in the test year	\$	
25	Change in Property Taxes	<u> </u>	(3,654)
26			
27		•	(2.654)
28	Adjustment to Revenues and/or Expenses	\$	(3,654)
29			
30			

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule C-2 Page 6 Witness: Bourassa

Line <u>No.</u> 1 2	Synchronize Interest Expense with Rate Base		
2	Proposed Rate Base per B-1		590,689
	Weighted Cost of Debt		5.03%
3	Syncrhonized Interest Expense	\$	29,721
4	,		
5	Rebuttal Adjusted Test year Interest Expense		19,526
6			
7	Increase (decrease) in Revenues/ Expenses	\$	10,194
8			
9			
10			
11			
12	Adjustment to Revenue and/or Expense	<u>\$</u>	(10,194)
13			
14	SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:		
15	Rejoinder Schedule B-1		
16	Rejoinder Schedule D-1		
4-			

Exhibit RejoinderSchedule C-2 Page 4 Witness: Bourassa

Lìne		
No.	_	
1	Rate Case Expense	
2		
3	Rate Case Expense	\$ 200,000
4	Amortization Period (Years)	3
5	Annual Amortization Expense	\$ 66,667
6		
7	Rebuttal Rate Case Expense	50,000
8		
9	Increase (Decrease) Expense	\$ 16,667
10		
11		
12	Adjustment to Revenues and/or Expense	\$ 16,667
13	·	

Exhibit RejoinderSchedule C-2 Page 5 Witness: Bourassa

Line <u>No.</u>			
1	Remove Test Year Project Magnolia Wheeling Fees from Transportation Exc	ense	<u>s</u>
2			
3	Test Year Transportation Expenses	\$	176,144
4			
5	Test Year Exclusive of PM Wheeling Fees		1,499
6			
7			
8	Increase (Decrease) Expense	\$	(174,645)
9			
10			
11	Adjustment to Revenues and/or Expense	\$	(174,645)
12			
13			

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Computation of Gross Revenue Conversion Factor Exhibit

Rejoinder Schedule C-3

Page 1

Witness: Bourassa

	Percentage
	of Incremental
	Gross
Description	Revenues
	13.95%
State Income Taxes	6.97%
Other Taxes and Expenses	0.00%
Total Tax Percentage	20.92%
On anating the areas 0/ = 4000/ Tay Demants	70.000/
Operating Income % = 100% - Tax Percentage	79.08%
1 = Gross Revenue Conversion Factor	
Operating Income %	1.2646
SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:	RECAP SCHEDULES:
	Rebuttal A-1
	Other Taxes and Expenses Total Tax Percentage Operating Income % = 100% - Tax Percentage 1

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Summary of Cost of Capital

Rejoinder Schedule D-1 Page 1

Exhibit

Witness: Bourassa

End of Projected Year

	707	3
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L	2	3
		3
Ć	בֿ	2

		Percent				Percent		
	Dollar	oę	Cost	Weighted	Dollar	oę	Cost	Weighted
Item of Capital	Amount	Total	Rate	Cost	Amount	Total	Rate	Cost
Long-Term Debt (a)	219,353	50.32%	10.00%	5.03%	170,359	40.35%	10.00%	4.04%
Stockholder's Equity (a)	216,604	49.68%	12.00%	2.96%	251,822	59.65%	12.00%	7.16%
Totals	435,956 100.00%	100.00%		10.99%	422,181 100.00%	100.00%	"	11.19%

⁽a) Adjusted for proposed conversion of inter-company payable to debt and equity.

SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:

Rejoinder D-1, page 2 Rejoinder D-2

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Summary of Cost of Capital

Rejoinder Schedule D-1 Witness: Bourassa Exhibit Page 2

Actual End of Test Year

Adjusted End of Test Year

Dollar <u>Amount</u>	216,604	216,604
Adjustment	369,599	
Label	(a)	
Dollar Amount	(152,996)	(152,996)
	Stockholder's Equity	Totals

(a) Propose converting \$369,599 of \$533,599 inter-company payable to equity.

<u>SUPPORTING SCHEDULES:</u> E-1

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Cost of Long Term Debt

Rejoinder Schedule D-2 Page 1

Exhibit

Witness: Bourassa

Adjusted End of Test Year

End of Projected Year

oficond	Cost Cost		1.94%	8.06%							10.00%	
- torota	Rate		10.00%	10.00%							•	11
	Percent		19.35%	80.65%							100.00%	
to lond	Outstanding		32,971	137,388							170,359	
nterest - Composite	Cost		2.52%	7.48%							10.00%	
Interest	Rate		10.00%	10.00%							, ,	•
	Percent		25.23%	74.77%							100.00%	
φ tailout	Outstanding		55,353	164,000							219,353	
	Description of Debt		Long-Term Debt	Long-Term Debt (a)							Totals	
. <u>.</u>	No.		7	3	4	2	9	7	ω	တ	10	7

⁽a) Propose converting \$164,000 of the \$533,599 inter-company payable to long-term debt. 13

Supporting Schdules:

4 t t t t

Test Year Ended December 31, 2002
Returns on Equity of Nationally Traded Water
Utilities as Reported in C.A. Turner Utility Reports (a)
at January 2004

Exhibit หละพังคะ Schedule D-4 Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

		Authorize	Current
Line		Rate of	Rate of
<u>No.</u>		<u>Return</u>	Return
1	American States Water Co.	10.00%	8.10%
2	Aqua America (b)	10.15%	12.50%
2	Artesian Resources Corp.	10.50%	8.10%
3	California	8.90%	6.80%
4	Connecticut Water Service	12.70%	11.10%
5	Middlesex Water Co.	10.38%	9.30%
6	Pennichuck Corporation	10.33%	8.60%
7	SJW Corp.	9.95%	9.60%
8	Southwest Water	9.84%	10.20%
9	York Water	*	11.10%
10			
11	Simple Averages	10.31%	9.54%
40			

12 13 14

(a) Data reported in C. A. Turner Utility Reports (January 2004).

17 18 19

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(b) Formerly Philadelphia Suburan

With Annualized Revenues to Year End Number of Customers Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Revenue Summary

Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-1

Size Customer Classification Revenues Revenues Change Change Change Change Change Revenues 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 507,049 \$ 574,698 \$ 67,650 13.34% 78.52% 7 5/8 Inch Residential 14B 468 658 190 40.53% 0.07% 18.50% 1 3/4 Inch Residential 14A 194 6,306 1,865 42.00% 0.69% 0.03% 2 Inch Residential 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 0.03% 5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenue Annualization (a) 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 7,26,635 \$ 87,410 13.61% 99.45% 9 Total Water Revenue Annualization \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55%		Meter		Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent	Water	Water
5/8 Inch Residential 14B 119,446 132,338 12,892 10.79% 18.50% 1 3/4 Inch Residential 14A 468 658 1,865 42.00% 0.07% 2 Inch Residential 14A 194 6,306 1,865 42.00% 0.69% 5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.033% 1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26,57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenue Annualization (a) \$ \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 \$ 187 \$ 5.28% \$ 0.55% Total Water Revenues with Total Water Revenue with Total Water Revenue with Total Water Revenue with Total Water Revenues with Total Water Revenue with Total Water Rev		Size /8 Inch	Customer Classification Residential 14A	9	Revenues \$ 574,698	O 4	Change 13.34%	Revenues 78.52%	Revenues 78.37%
3/4 Inch Residential 14B 468 658 190 40.53% 0.07% 1 Inch Residential 14A 4,441 6,306 1,865 42.00% 0.69% 2 Inch Residential 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenue Annualization (a) 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55%		/8 Inch	Residential 14B		132,338	•	10.79%	18.50%	18.05%
1 Inch Residential 14A 4,441 6,306 1,865 42.00% 0.69% 2 Inch Residential 14A 194 463 269 138.84% 0.03% 5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenues 5/8 Inch Residential 14A 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with		/4 Inch	Residential 14B	468	658		40.53%	0.07%	0.0
2 Inch Residential 14A 194 463 269 138.84% 0.03% 5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenues 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,524 \$ 729,635 \$ 87,410 13.61% 99.45% 9 F/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization Total Water Revenues with		1 Inch	Residential 14A	4,441	902'9		42.00%	0.69%	98.0
5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenues 4 S/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with		2 Inch	Residential 14A	194	463		138.84%	0.03%	0.0
5/8 Inch Commercial 14A 2,003 2,882 879 43.86% 0.31% 1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenues 4 Syst Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55%									
1 Inch Commercial 14A 2,647 3,351 703 26.57% 0.41% 2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenue Annualization (a) 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with		/8 Inch	Commercial 14A	2,003	2,882	879	43.86%	0.31%	0.39%
2 Inch Commercial 14A 5,977 8,939 2,962 49.56% 0.93% Total Water Revenues \$ 642,224 \$ 729,635 \$ 87,410 13.61% 99.45% 9 Revenue Annualization (a) \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55%		1 Inch	Commercial 14A	2,647	3,351	703	26.57%	0.41%	0.46
Total Water Revenues \$ 642,224 \$ 729,635 \$ 87,410 13.61% 99.45% <td></td> <td>2 Inch</td> <td>Commercial 14A</td> <td>5,977</td> <td>8,939</td> <td>2,962</td> <td>49.56%</td> <td>0.93%</td> <td>1.22</td>		2 Inch	Commercial 14A	5,977	8,939	2,962	49.56%	0.93%	1.22
Total Water Revenues \$ 642,224 \$ 729,635 \$ 87,410 13.61% 99.45% <td>- -</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	- -								
Revenue Annualization (a) \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with		otal Wai	ter Revenues		\$ 729,635	ł .	13.61%	99.45%	99.49%
Revenue Annualization (a) \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% 5/8 Inch Residential 14A \$ 3,539 \$ 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55%									
Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with		evenue /8 Inch	Annualization (a) Residential 14A				5.28%		0.51%
Total Revenue Annualization 3,539 3,726 187 5.28% 0.55% Total Water Revenues with	~ ~								
Total Water Revenues with	•	otal Rev	enue Annualization	3,539	3,726	187	5.28%	0.55%	0.51%
645,/63 \$ /33,360 \$ 87,597 100.00%	• –	otal Wal	ter Revenues with Annualization	\$ 645,763	\$ 733,360	\$ 87,597		100.00%	100.00%

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-2 Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

Pine Water CompanyAnalysis of Revenue by Detailed Class
Test Year Ended December 31, 2002

	crease	Percent	Amount	4.10%	-4.05%	40.93%	15.11%	138.84%	22.07%	12.37%	41.28%	
	Proposed Increase	Dollar	Amount	1.03	(1.07)	16.15 40.93%	28.09	99.68	14.67	21.91	92.09	
Winter	Revenues	Proposed	Rates	\$ 26.28	25.26	55.63	214.00	154.24	81.15	199.03	315.20	
	Rever	Present	Rates	\$ 25.24	26.32	39.47 55.63	185.91	64.58	66.48	177.12	223.11	
		Average	Consumption	1,998	1,707	5,215	28,836		9.786	27,358	28,358	
	ncrease	Percent	Amount	10.92%	1.86%	39.95%	19.93%	138.84%	36.88%	33.82%	47.58%	
e	Proposed Increase	Dollar	Amount			15.33			35.41	95.21	135.72	
Summer	les	Proposed	Rates	30.76	30.05	53.70	244.36	154.24	131.43	376.71	420.97	
	Revenues	Present	Rates	27.74 \$	29.50	38.37	203.75	64.58	96.02	281.50	285.24	
		Average	Consumption	2,731 \$	2,614	4,901	31,834	1	14,750	44,901	38,801	
(a) Average Number of	Customers	aţ		1,502	360	 1	2	0	2	1	2	
	Customer	Classification	and/or Meter Size	5/8 Inch Residential 14A	5/8 Inch Residential 14B	3/4 Inch Residential 14B	1 Inch Residential 14A	2 Inch Residential 14A	5/8 Inch Commercial 14A	1 Inch Commercial 14A	2 Inch Commercial 14A	

1,884 1,871 Actuall Year End Number of Customers: Totals | No. | No.

(a) Average number of customers of less than one (1), indicates that less than 12 bills were issued during the year.

Present and Proposed Rates
Test Year Ended December 31, 2002

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-3

Page 1 Witness: Bourassa

Line <u>No.</u> 1	Customer Classification and Meter Size	Present <u>Rates</u>	Proposed <u>Rates</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
2				
3 1 4	Rate Code Sheet 14A			
5	Monthly Usage Charge for:			
6	Residential, Commercial			
7	5/8 x 3/4 Inch	\$ 18.45	\$ 19.28	4.50%
8	3/4 Inch	21.22	28.92	36.29%
9	1 Inch	24.54	48.20	96.42%
10	1 1/2 Inch	36.90	96.40	161.25%
11	2 Inch	64.58	154.24	138.84%
12	3 Inch	92.25	308.48	234.40%
13	4 Inch	147.60	482.01	226.56%
14	6 Inch	•	964.01	0.00%
15	8 Inch	-	1,928.03	0.00%
16	D. J. O. J. Obert 44B			
17	Rate Code Sheet 14B			
18	Monthly Usage Charge for:			
19 20	Residential,Commercial 5/8 x 3/4 Inch	\$ 20.35	\$ 19.28	-5.26%
20	3/4 Inch	30.53	28.92	-5.27%
22	1 Inch	50.88	48.20	-5.27%
23	1 1/2 Inch	101.75	96.40	-5.26%
24	2 Inch	162.80	154.24	-5.26%
25	3 Inch	305.25	308.48	1.06%
26	4 Inch	508.75	482.01	-5.26%
27	6 Inch	1,017.50	964.01	-5.26%
28	8 Inch	-	1,928.03	0.00%
_ 29				
30				
31		Present	Proposed	
32		<u>Rates</u>	<u>Rates</u>	
33	Rate Code Sheet 14A			
34	Gallons In Minimum			
35 36	All	7	-	
30 37				
38	Rate Code Sheet 14B			
39	Gallons In Minimum			
40	All	_		
41				
42				
43				
44	Rate Code Sheet 14A			
45	Tier 1: Gallons upper limit (over 0 gallons (Present), 0 Gallo			
46	5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial	4,000	2,000	
47	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial	4,000	10,000	
48				
49 50	Data Cada Chast 14B			
50 E1	Rate Code Sheet 14B Tior 1. Callens upper limit (over 0 gallens (Present) 0 Gallens	one Brangeod but not ave	r ctated amount	
51 52	Tier 1: Gallons upper limit (over 0 gallons (Present), 0 Gall o 5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial	999,999,999	2,000	
53	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial	999,999,999	10,000	
54	2 E. C. C. Id Edigo: Nooidonida dila commorcia	333,333,333	10,000	

Present and Proposed Rates Test Year Ended December 31, 2002 Exhibit

Rejoinder Schedule H-3 Page 2 Witness: Bourassa

Line No.	Customer Classification and Meter Size		Present <u>Rates</u>		Summer Proposed <u>Rates</u>		
2	Rate Code Sheet 14A						
3	Tier 2: (Gallon upper limit, up to, but not exceeding)						
4	5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		8,000		
5	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		25,000		
6							
7							
8	Rate Code Sheet 14B						
9	Tier 2: (Gallon upper limit, up to, but not exceeding)				0.000		
10	5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		8,000		
11	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		25,000		
12 13							
14	Rate Code Sheet 14A						
15	Tier 3: (Gallon over)						
16	5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		999,999,999		
17	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		999,999,999		
18			,,		,,		
19							
20	Rate Code Sheet 14B						
21	Tier 3: (Gallon over)						
- 22	5/8 Inch Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		999,999,999		
23	1 Inch and Larger Residential and Commercial		999,999,999		999,999,999		
24							
25							
26			Ducasuk		Summer*		nter*
27 28			Present		Proposed Rates		posed ates
29	Rate Code Sheet 14A		<u>Rates</u>		Kales	K	ates
30	Commodity Rates (per 1,000 gallons over minimum and per Tier) (A	١					
31	All Tier 1	, \$	3.40	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
32	All Tier 2	4	5.95	Ψ	6.13	Ψ.	6.13
33	All Tier 3		5.95		10.13		10.13
34	All Tier 4		5.95		10.13		10.13
35							
36							
37	Rate Code Sheet 14B						
38	Commodity Rates (per 1,000 gallons over minimum and per Tier)						
39	All Tier 1	\$	3.50	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
40	All Tier 2		3.50		6.13		6.13
41	All Tier 3		3.50		10.13		10.13
42	All Tier 4		3.50		10.13		10.13
43	* Summer Months (May June July August Sentember)						
45	 Summer Months (May, June, July, August, September) Winter Months (October, November, December, January, Februar 	v Mar	ch April)				
45	winter Fioritis (October, November, December, January, Februar)	, man	cii, Apiii)				

5/8 Inch Residential - 14A

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 1a Witness: Bourassa

	Р	resent	Pı	roposed	ı	Oollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>		<u>Bill</u>		Bi <u>ll</u>	<u>Ir</u>	crease	<u>Increase</u>
_	\$	18.45	\$	19.28	\$	0.83	4.50%
1,000		21.85		22.78		0.93	4.27%
2,000		25.25		26.28		1.03	4.10%
3,000		28.65		32.41		3.76	13.13%
4,000		32.05		38.54		6.49	20.25%
5,000		38.00		44.67		6.67	17.55%
6,000		43.95		50.80		6.85	15.58%
7,000		49.90		56.93		7.03	14.08%
8,000		55.85		63.06		7.21	12.90%
9,000		61.80		73.18		11.38	18.42%
10,000		67.75		83.31		15.56	22.97%
11,000		73.70		93.44		19.74	26.79%
12,000		79.65		103.57		23.92	30.03%
13,000		85.60		113.70		28.10	32.82%
14,000		91.55		123.83		32.28	35.26%
15,000		97.50		133.95		36.45	37.39%
16,000		103.45		144.08		40.63	39.28%
17,000		109.40		154.21		44.81	40.96%
18,000		115.35		164.34		48.99	42.47%
19,000		121.30		174.47		53.17	43.83%
20,000		127.25		184.60		57.35	45.07%
25,000		157.00		235.24		78.24	49.83%
30,000		186.75		285.88		99.13	53.08%
35,000		216.50		336.52		120.02	55.44%
40,000		246.25		387.17		140.92	57.23%
45,000		276.00		437.81		161.81	58.63%
50,000		305.75		488.45		182.70	59.76%
60,000		365.25		589.74		224.49	61.46%
70,000		424.75		691.02		266.27	62.69%
80,000		484.25		792.31		308.06	63.62%
90,000		543.75		893.59		349.84	64.34%
100,000		603.25		994.88		391.63	64.92%

Present Rates: Monthly Minimum Gallons in Minimum	n:	\$	18.45	\$	18.45	
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Sur	mmer	Wii	<u>nter</u>	
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Proposed Rate	5 :					
Monthly Minimun	n:	\$	19.28	19	.28025	
Gallons in Minimi	um		-			
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50	
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	

5/8 Inch Residential - 14A

Exhibit
Rejoinder Schedule H-4
Page 1b
Witness: Bourassa

		Present	Dr	oposed	r	Oollar	Percent
Usage	'	Bill	' '	Bill		crease	Increase
<u>050gc</u>	\$	18.45	\$	19.28	\$	0.83	4.50%
1,000	Ψ	21.85	Ψ	22.78	Ψ.	0.93	4.27%
2,000		25.25		26.28		1.03	4.10%
3,000		28.65		32.41		3.76	13.13%
4,000		32.05		38.54		6.49	20.25%
5,000		38.00		44.67		6.67	17.55%
6,000		43.95		50.80		6.85	15.58%
7,000		49.90		56.93		7.03	14.08%
8,000		55.85		63.06		7.21	12.90%
9,000		61.80		73.18		11.38	18.42%
10,000		67.75		83.31		15.56	22.97%
11,000		73.70		93.44		19.74	26.79%
12,000		79.65		103.57		23.92	30.03%
13,000		85.60		113.70		28.10	32.82%
14,000		91.55		123.83		32.28	35.26%
15,000		97.50		133.95		36.45	37.39%
16,000		103.45		144.08		40.63	39.28%
17,000		109.40		154.21		44.81	40.96%
18,000		115.35		164.34		48.99	42.47%
19,000		121.30		174.47		53.17	43.83%
20,000		127.25		184.60		57.35	45.07%
25,000		157.00		235.24		78.24	49.83%
30,000		186.75		285.88		99.13	53.08%
35,000		216.50		336.52	1	20.02	55.44%
40,000		246.25		387.17	1	.40.92	57.23%
45,000		276.00		437.81	1	.61.81	58.63%
50,000		305.75		488.45	1	.82.70	59.76%
60,000		365.25		589.74	2	24.49	61.46%
70,000		424.75		691.02	2	266.27	62.69%
80,000		484.25		792.31	3	808.06	63.62%
90,000		543.75		893.59	3	49.84	64.34%
####		603.25		994.88	3	91.63	64.92%

Present Rates:						
Monthly Minimur	n:	\$	18.45	\$	18.45	
Gallons in Minim	um		-			
Charge Per 1,000	Su	<u>mmer</u>	Wi	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Proposed Rate	s:					
Monthly Minimur	n:	\$	19.28	\$	19.28	
Gallons in Minim	um		-			
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Su	<u>mmer</u>	Wi	<u>nter</u>	
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50	
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	
•						

5/8 Inch Residential - 14B

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 2a Witness: Bourassa

	_			_
	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>	Bill	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>
-	\$ 20.35	\$ 19.28	\$ (1.07)	-5.26%
1,000	23.85	22.78	(1.07)	-4.48%
2,000	27.35	26.28	(1.07)	-3.90%
3,000	30.85	32.41	1.56	5.07%
4,000	34.35	38.54	4.19	12.20%
5,000	37.85	44.67	6.82	18.02%
6,000	41.35	50.80	9.45	22.85%
7,000	44.85	56.93	12.08	26.93%
8,000	48.35	63.06	14.71	30.41%
9,000	51.85	73.18	21.33	41.15%
10,000	55.35	83.31	27.96	50.52%
11,000	58.85	93.44	34.59	58.78%
12,000	62.35	103.57	41.22	66.11%
13,000	65.85	113.70	47.85	72.66%
14,000	69.35	123.83	54.48	78.55%
15,000	72.85	133.95	61.10	83.88%
16,000	76.35	144.08	67.73	88.71%
17,000	79.85	154.21	74.36	93.13%
18,000	83.35	164.34	80.99	97.17%
19,000	86.85	174.47	87.62	100.89%
20,000	90.35	184.60	94.25	104.31%
25,000	107.85	235.24	127.39	118.12%
30,000	125.35	285.88	160.53	128.07%
35,000	142.85	336.52	193.67	135.58%
40,000	160.35	387.17	226.82	141.45%
45,000	177.85	437.81	259.96	146.17%
50,000	195.35	488,45	293.10	150.04%
60,000	230.35	589.74	359.39	156.02%
70,000	265.35	691.02	425.67	160.42%
80,000	300.35	792.31	491.96	163,79%
90,000	335.35	893.59	558.24	166.47%
100,000	370.35	994.88	624.53	168.63%
	2. 2.30			200.0070

Present Rates: Monthly Minimum Gallons in Minimu		\$	20.35	\$	20.35
Charge Per 1,000	Sur	Summer Winter			
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	999,999,999	\$			3.50
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Proposed Rates					
Monthly Minimum		\$	19.28	19	.28025
Gallons in Minimu			-		
Charge Per 1,000	Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>		<u>nter</u>
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

5/8 Inch Residential - 14B

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 2b Witness: Bourassa

	Present	Pr	oposed	Dollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>		<u>Bill</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>
-	\$ 20.35	\$	19.28	\$ (1.07)	-5.26%
1,000	23.85		22.78	(1.07)	-4.48%
2,000	27.35		26.28	(1.07)	-3.90%
3,000	30.85		32.41	1.56	5.07%
4,000	34.35		38.54	4.19	12.20%
5,000	37.85		44.67	6.82	18.02%
6,000	41.35		50.80	9.45	22.85%
7,000	44.85		56.93	12.08	26.93%
8,000	48.35		63.06	14.71	30.41%
9,000	51.85		73.18	21.33	41.15%
10,000	55.35		83.31	27.96	50.52%
11,000	58.85		93.44	34.59	58.78%
12,000	62.35		103.57	41.22	66.11%
13,000	65.85		113.70	47.85	72.66%
14,000	69.35		123.83	54.48	78.55%
15,000	72.85		133.95	61.10	83.88%
16,000	76.35		144.08	67.73	88.71%
17,000	79.85		154.21	74.36	93.13%
18,000	83.35		164.34	80.99	97.17%
19,000	86.85		174.47	87.62	100.89%
20,000	90.35		184.60	94.25	104.31%
25,000	107.85		235.24	127.39	118.12%
30,000	125.35		285.88	160.53	128.07%
35,000	142.85		336.52	193.67	135.58%
40,000	160.35		387.17	226.82	141.45%
45,000	177.85		437.81	259.96	146.17%
50,000	195.35		488.45	293.10	150.04%
60,000	230.35		589.74	359.39	156.02%
70,000	265.35		691.02	425.67	160.42%
80,000	300.35		792.31	491.96	163.79%
90,000	335.35		893.59	558.24	166.47%
100,000	370.35		994.88	624.53	168.63%

Present Rates:					
Monthly Minimun	n:	\$	20.35	\$	20.35
Gallons in Minimu	ım		-		
Charge Per 1,000	Su	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Proposed Rates	5 :				
Monthly Minimun		\$	19.28	\$	19.28
Gallons in Minimu	ım				
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Su	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1.000.000.000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

3/4 Inch Residential - 14B

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 3a Witness: Bourassa

<u>Usage</u>	P	resent Bill	P	roposed Bill		Dollar Increase	Percent <u>Increase</u>						
<u> </u>	\$	21.22	\$	28.92	\$	7.70	36.29%						
1,000	7	24.72	7	32.42	т.	7.70	31.16%	Present F	Rates:				
2,000		28.22		35.92		7.70	27.30%	Monthly M		\$	21.22	\$	21.22
3,000		31.72		42.05		10.33	32.58%	Gallons in		·	-	·	
4,000		35.22		48.18		12.96	36.80%	Charge Pe	r 1,000 Gallons	Su	mmer	<u>Wi</u>	nter
5,000		38.72		54.31		15.59	40.26%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
6,000		42.22		60.44		18.22	43.15%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
7,000		45.72		66.57		20.85	45.60%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
8,000		49.22		72.70		23.48	47.69%	Over	1,000,000,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
9,000		52.72		82.82		30.10	57.10%						
10,000		56.22		92.95		36.73	65.34%						
11,000		59.72		103.08		43.36	72.61%	Proposed	Rates:				
12,000		63.22		113.21		49.99	79.07%	Monthly M	inimum:	\$	28.92	\$	28.92
13,000		66.72		123.34		56.62	84.86%	Gallons in	Minimum				
14,000		70.22		133.47		63.25	90.07%	Charge Per	1,000 Gallons	Su	mmer	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>
15,000		73.72		143.59		69.87	94.78%	Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
16,000		77.22		153.72		76.50	99.07%	Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
17,000		80.72		163.85		83.13	102.99%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
18,000		84.22		173.98		89.76	106.58%	Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
19,000		87.72		184.11		96.39	109.88%						
20,000		91.22		194.24		103.02	112.93%						
25,000		108.72		244.88		136.16	125.24%						
30,000		126.22		295.52		169.30	134.13%						
35,000		143.72		346.16		202.44	140.86%						
40,000		161.22		396.81		235.59	146.13%						
45,000		178.72		447.45		268.73	150.36%						
50,000		196.22		498.09		301.87	153.84%						
60,000		231.22		599.38		368.16	159.22%						
70,000		266.22		700.66		434.44	163.19%						
80,000		301.22		801.95		500.73	166.23%						
90,000		336.22		903.23		567.01	168.64%						
100,000		371.22		1,004.52		633.30	170.60%						

Pine Water Company Bill Comparison **Customer Classification**

Rejoinder Schedule H-4 3/4 Inch Residential - 14B Page 3b Winter Present and Proposed Witness: Bourassa Present Proposed Dollar Percent Rili . Rili

<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>In</u>	crease	<u>Increase</u>
-	\$ 21.22	\$ 28.92	\$	7.70	36.29%
1,000	24.72	32.42	\$	7.70	31.16%
2,000	28.22	35.92	\$	7.70	27.30%
3,000	31.72	42.05	\$	10.33	32.58%
4,000	35.22	48.18	\$	12.96	36.80%
5,000	38.72	54.31	\$	15.59	40.26%
6,000	42.22	60.44	\$	18.22	43.15%
7,000	45.72	66.57	\$	20.85	45.60%
8,000	49.22	72.70	\$	23.48	47.69%
9,000	52.72	82.82	\$	30.10	57.10%
10,000	56.22	92.95	\$	36.73	65.34%
11,000	59.72	103.08	\$	43.36	72.61%
12,000	63.22	113.21	\$	49.99	79.07%
13,000	66.72	123.34	\$	56.62	84.86%
14,000	70.22	133.47	\$	63.25	90.07%
15,000	73.72	143.59	\$	69.87	94.78%
16,000	77.22	153.72	\$	76.50	99.07%
17,000	80.72	163.85	\$	83.13	102.99%
18,000	84.22	173.98	\$	89.76	106.58%
19,000	87.72	184.11	\$	96.39	109.88%
20,000	91.22	194.24	\$:	103.02	112.93%
25,000	108.72	244.88	\$:	136.16	125.24%
30,000	126.22	295.52	\$:	169.30	134.13%
35,000	143.72	346.16	\$ 3	202.44	140.86%
40,000	161.22	396.81	\$ 2	235.59	146.13%
45,000	178.72	447.45	\$ 2	268.73	150.36%
50,000	196.22	498.09	\$ 3	301.87	153.84%
60,000	231.22	599.38	\$ 3	368.16	159.22%
70,000	266.22	700.66	\$ 4	434.44	163.19%
80,000	301.22	801.95	\$!	500.73	166.23%
90,000	336.22	903.23	\$!	567.01	168.64%
100,000	371.22	1,004.52	\$ (533.30	170.60%

Present R	ates:									
Monthly Mi	nimum:	\$	21.22	\$	21.22					
Gallons in I	Minimum		-							
Charge Per	1,000 Gallons	Su	mmer	<u>Wi</u>	<u>nter</u>					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Proposed	Proposed Rates:									
Monthly Mi	nimum:	\$	28.92	\$	28.92					
Gallons in N	4inimum		-							
Charge Per	1,000 Gallons	<u>Su</u>	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>					
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13					
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13					

Exhibit

1 Inch Residential - 14A

Exhibit
Rejoinder Schedule H-4
Page 4a
Witness: Bourassa

	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent	
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
-	\$ 24.54	\$ 48.20	\$ 23.66	96.42%	
1,000	27.94	51.70	23.76	85.05%	P
2,000	31.34	55.20	23.86	76.15%	M
3,000	34.74	58.71	23.97	68.99%	G
4,000	38.14	62.21	24.07	63.11%	Cl
5,000	44.09	65.71	21.62	49.04%	Ul
6,000	50.04	69.21	19.17	38.31%	UJ
7,000	55.99	72.71	16.72	29.87%	Ul
8,000	61.94	76.22	14.28	23.05%	O
9,000	67.89	79.72	11.83	17.42%	
10,000	73.84	83.22	9.38	12.70%	
11,000	79.79	89.35	9.56	11.98%	P
12,000	85.74	95.48	9.74	11.36%	M
13,000	91.69	101.61	9.92	10.81%	G
14,000	97.64	107.73	10.09	10.34%	Ch
15,000	103.59	113.86	10.27	9.92%	Ul
16,000	109.54	119.99	10.45	9.54%	Ul
17,000	115.49	126.12	10.63	9.20%	U
18,000	121.44	132.25	10.81	8.90%	O ₁
19,000	127.39	138.38	10.99	8.62%	
20,000	133.34	1 44 .51	11.17	8.37%	
25,000	163.09	175.15	12.06	7.39%	
30,000	192.84	225.79	32.95	17.09%	
35,000	222.59	276.43	53.84	24.19%	
40,000	252.34	327.08	74.74	29.62%	
45,000	282.09	377.72	95.63	33.90%	
50,000	311.84	428.36	116.52	37.37%	
60,000	371.34	529.65	158.31	42.63%	
70,000	430.84	630.93	200.09	46.44%	
80,000	490.34	732.22	241.88	49.33%	
90,000	549.84	833.50	283.66	51.59%	
100,000	609.34	934.79	325.45	53.41%	

Present Rates: Monthly Minimum Gallons in Minimum		\$	24.54 -	\$	24.54					
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Winter</u>						
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95					
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95					
Proposed Rate	Proposed Pates									
Monthly Minimum		\$	48.20	\$	48.20					
Gallons in Minimu	ım		-							
Charge Per 1,000) Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>					
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50					
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13					
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13					
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13					

80,000

90,000

100,000

490.34

549.84

609.34

1 Inch Residential - 14A

	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>
-	\$ 24.54	\$ 48.20	\$ 23.66	96.42%
1,000	27.94	51.70	23.76	85.05%
2,000	31.34	55.20	23.86	76.15%
3,000	34.74	58.71	23.97	68.99%
4,000	38.14	62.21	24.07	63.11%
5,000	44.09	65.71	21.62	49.04%
6,000	50.04	69.21	19.17	38.31%
7,000	55.99	72.71	16.72	29.87%
8,000	61.94	76.22	14.28	23.05%
9,000	67.89	79.72	11.83	17.42%
10,000	73.84	83.22	9.38	12.70%
11,000	79.79	89.35	9.56	11.98%
12,000	85.74	95.48	9.74	11.36%
13,000	91.69	101.61	9.92	10.81%
14,000	97.64	107.73	10.09	10.34%
15,000	103.59	113.86	10.27	9.92%
16,000	109.54	119.99	10.45	9.54%
17,000	115.49	126.12	10.63	9.20%
18,000	121.44	132.25	10.81	8.90%
19,000	127.39	138.38	10.99	8.62%
20,000	133.34	144.51	11.17	8.37%
25,000	163.09	175.15	12.06	7.39%
30,000	192.84	225.79	32.95	17.09%
35,000	222.59	276.43	53.84	24.19%
40,000	252.34	327.08	74.74	29.62%
45,000	282.09	377.72	95.63	33.90%
50,000	311.84	428.36	116.52	37.37%
60,000	371.34	529.65	158.31	42.63%
70,000	430.84	630.93	200.09	46.44%

732.22

833.50

934.79

241.88

283.66

325.45

49.33%

51.59%

53.41%

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4

Page 4b Witness: Bourassa

Present Ra	ates:
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Monthly Minir	num:	\$	24.54	\$	24.54
Gallons in Mir	nimum		-		
Charge Per 1,	000 Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wi</u>	<u>nter</u>
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95

Proposed Rates:

Monthly Minimu	\$	48.20	\$	48.20	
Gallons in Minin		-			
Charge Per 1,00	00 Gallons	Su	<u>mmer</u>	Wii	<u>nter</u>
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

2 Inch Residential - 14A

Exhibit
Rejoinder Schedule H-4
Page 5a
Witness: Bourassa

	Р	resent	Р	roposed		Dollar	Percent	
<u>Usage</u>		<u>Bill</u>		<u>Bill</u>	<u>Ir</u>	<u>ncrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
-	\$	64.58	\$	154.24	\$	89.66	138.84%	
1,000		67.98		157.74		89.76	132.04%	
2,000		71.38		161.25		89.87	125.90%	
3,000		74.78		164.75		89.97	120.31%	
4,000		78.18		168.25		90.07	115.21%	
5,000		84.13		171.75		87.62	104.15%	
6,000		90.08		175.25		85.17	94.55%	
7,000		96.03		178.76		82.73	86.15%	
8,000		101.98		182.26		80.28	78.72%	
9,000		107.93		185.76		77.83	72.11%	
10,000		113.88		189.26		75.38	66.19%	
11,000		119.83		195.39		75.56	63.06%	
12,000		125.78		201.52		75.74	60.22%	
13,000		131.73		207.65		75.92	57.63%	
14,000		137.68		213.78		76.10	55.27%	
15,000		143.63		219.90		76.27	53.10%	
16,000		149.58		226.03		76.45	51.11%	
17,000		155.53		232.16		76.63	49.27%	
18,000		161.48		238.29		76.81	47.57%	
19,000		167.43		244.42		76.99	45.98%	
20,000		173.38		250.55		77.17	44.51%	
25,000		203.13		281.19		78.06	38.43%	
30,000		232.88		331.83		98.95	42.49%	
35,000		262.63		382.47		119.84	45.63%	
40,000		292.38		433.12		140.74	48.13%	
45,000		322.13		483.76		161.63	50.18%	
50,000		351.88		534.40		182.52	51.87%	
60,000		411.38		635.69		224.31	54.53%	
70,000		470.88		736.97		266.09	56.51%	
80,000		530.38		838.26		307.88	58.05%	
90,000		589.88		939.54		349.66	59.28%	
100,000		649.38		1,040.83		391.45	60.28%	

Present Ra	ates:				
Monthly Mir	nimum:	\$	64.58	\$	64.58
Gallons in N	1inimum		-		
Charge Per	1,000 Gallons	Su	mmer	Wi	<u>nter</u>
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Proposed	Rates:				
Monthly Mir	nimum:	\$	154.24	\$	154.24
Gallons in N	1inimum		-		
Charge Per	1,000 Gallons	Su	mmer	Wi	nter
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

2 Inch Residential - 14A

	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>	Bili	Bill	<u>Increase</u>	Increase
	\$ 64.58	\$ 154.24	\$ 89.66	138.84%
1,000	67.98	157.74	89.76	132.04%
2,000	71.38	161.25	89.87	125.90%
3,000	74.78	164.75	89.97	120.31%
4,000	78.18	168.25	90.07	115.21%
5,000	84.13	171.75	87.62	104.15%
6,000	90.08	175.25	85.17	94.55%
7,000	96.03	178.76	82.73	86.15%
8,000	101.98	182.26	80.28	78.72%
9,000	107.93	185.76	77.83	72.11%
10,000	113.88	189.26	75.38	66.19%
11,000	119.83	195.39	75.56	63.06%
12,000	125.78	201.52	75.74	60.22%
13,000	131.73	207.65	75.92	57.63%
14,000	137.68	213.78	76.10	55.27%
15,000	143.63	219.90	76.27	53.10%
16,000	149.58	226.03	76.45	51.11%
17,000	155.53	232.16	76.63	49.27%
18,000	161.48	238.29	76.81	47.57%
19,000	167.43	244.42	76.99	45.98%
20,000	173.38	250.55	77.17	44.51%
25,000	203.13	281.19	78.06	38.43%
30,000	232.88	331.83	98.95	42.49%
35,000	262.63	382.47	119.84	45.63%
40,000	292.38	433.12	140.74	48.13%
45,000	322.13	483.76	161.63	50.18%
50,000	351.88	534.40	182.52	51.87%
60,000	411.38	635.69	224.31	54.53%
70,000	470.88	736.97	266.09	56.51%
80,000	530.38	838.26	307.88	58.05%
90,000	589.88	939.54	349.66	59.28%
100,000	649.38	1,040.83	391.45	60.28%

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 5b

Witness: Bourassa

Ducco		n.	
Prese	nτ	ĸa	ites:

Monthly Mini	mum:	\$	64.58	\$	64.58
Gallons in Mi	nimum		-		
Charge Per 1	Sun	<u>nmer</u>	Wii	<u>nter</u>	
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95

Proposed Rates:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	za coo.				
Monthly Mini	mum:	\$	154.24	\$:	154.24
Gallons in Mi	nimum		-		
Charge Per 1	,000 Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	Wir	<u>nter</u>
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

5/8 Inch Commercial - 14A

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 6a

Page 6a Witness: Bourassa

	Р	resent	Pro	posed		Dollar	Percent		
<u>Usage</u>		<u>Bill</u>		<u>Bill</u>	_	ncrease	<u>Increase</u>		
-	\$	18.45	\$	19.28	\$	0.83	4.50%		
1,000		21.85		22.78		0.93	4.27%		it Rates:
2,000		25.25		26.28		1.03	4.10%	Monthly	/ Minimum:
3,000		28.65		32.41		3.76	13.13%	Gallons	in Minimum
4,000		32.05		38.54		6.49	20.25%	Charge	Per 1,000 Ga
5,000		38.00		44.67		6.67	17.55%	Up to	
6,000		43.95		50.80		6.85	15.58%	Up to	g
7,000		49.90		56.93		7.03	14.08%	Up to	ğ
8,000		55.85		63.06		7.21	12.90%	Over	1,0
9,000		61.80		73.18		11.38	18.42%		
10,000		67.75		83.31		15.56	22.97%		
11,000		73.70		93.44		19.74	26.79%	•	sed Rates:
12,000		79.65		103.57		23.92	30.03%	•	/ Minimum:
13,000		85.60		113.70		28.10	32.82%		in Minimum
14,000		91.55		123.83		32.28	35.26%	_	Per 1,000 Ga
15,000		97.50		133.95		36.45	37.39%	Up to	
16,000		103.45		144.08		40.63	39.28%	Up to	
17,000		109.40		154.21		44.81	40.96%	Up to	g
18,000		115.35		164.34		48.99	42.47%	Over	1,0
19,000		121.30		174.47		53.17	43.83%		
20,000		127.25		184.60		57.35	45.07%		
25,000		157.00		235.24		78.24	49.83%		
30,000		186.75		285.88		99.13	53.08%		
35,000		216.50		336.52		120.02	55.44%		
40,000		246.25		387.17		140.92	57.23%		
45,000		276.00		437.81		161.81	58.63%		
50,000		305.75		488.45		182.70	59.76%		
60,000		365.25		589.74		224.49	61.46%		
70,000	,	424.75		691.02		266.27	62.69%		
80,000		484.25		792.31		308.06	63.62%		
90,000		543.75		893.59		349.84	64.34%		
100,000		603.25		994.88		391.63	64.92%		

Present Rates: Monthly Minimum Gallons in Minimum	\$	18.45 -	\$	18.45		
Charge Per 1,000	Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95	
Proposed Rates Monthly Minimum Gallons in Minimum	\$	19.28	\$	19.28		
Charge Per 1,000	Gallons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>	
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50	
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13	
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13	

5/8 Inch Commercial - 14A

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 6b Witness: Bourassa

	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
Usage	Bill	Bill	Increase	Increase
osage	\$ 18.45		\$ 0.83	4.50%
1,000	21.85		0.93	4.27%
2,000	25.25		1.03	4.10%
3,000	28.65		3.76	13.13%
4,000	32.05		6.49	20.25%
5,000	38.00		6.67	17.55%
6,000	43.95	50.80	6.85	15.58%
7,000	49.90	56.93	7.03	14.08%
8,000	55.85	63.06	7.21	12.90%
9,000	61.80	73.18	11.38	18.42%
10,000	67.75	83.31	15.56	22.97%
11,000	73.70	93.44	19.74	26.79%
12,000	79.65	103.57	23.92	30.03%
13,000	85.60	113.70	28.10	32.82%
14,000	91.55	123.83	32.28	35.26%
15,000	97.50	133.95	36.45	37.39%
16,000	103.45	144.08	40.63	39.28%
17,000	109.40	154.21	44.81	40.96%
18,000	115.35	164.34	48.99	42.47%
19,000	121.30	174.47	53.17	43.83%
20,000	127.25	184.60	57.35	45.07%
25,000	157.00	235.24	78.24	49.83%
30,000	186.75	285.88	99.13	53.08%
35,000	216.50	336.52	120.02	55.44%
40,000	246.25	387.17	140.92	57.23%
45,000	276.00	437.81	161.81	58.63%
50,000	305.75	488.45	182.70	59.76%
60,000	365.25	589.74	224.49	61.46%
70,000	424.75		266.27	62.69%
80,000	484.25	,,,,,,,,,	308.06	63.62%
90,000	543.75		349.84	64.34%
100,000	603.25	994.88	391.63	64.92%

Present Rates:							
Monthly Minimur	\$	18.45	\$	18.45			
Gallons in Minim	um		-				
Charge Per 1,000	0 Gallons	<u>Su</u>	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wii</u>	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40		
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95		
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95		
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95		
Proposed Rate	s:						
Monthly Minimur	n:	\$	19.28	\$	19.28		
Gallons in Minim	um		-				
Charge Per 1,000 Gallons			nmer	<u>Winter</u>			
Up to	2,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50		
Up to	8,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13		
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13		
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13		

1 Inch Commercial - 14A

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4

Page 7a Witness: Bourassa

\$ 24.54

3.40

5.95

5.95

5.95

\$ 48.20

<u>Winter</u> \$ 3.50 \$ 6.13 \$ 10.13 \$ 10.13

<u>Winter</u> \$

\$

\$

\$

	Present	.Pi	roposed		Dollar	Percent				
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>		<u>Bill</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>crease</u>	<u>Increase</u>				
-	\$ 24.54	\$	48.20	\$	23.66	96.42%				
1,000	27.94		51.70		23.76	85.05%	Prese	nt Rates:		
2,000	31.34		55.20		23.86	76.15%	Monthl	y Minimum:	\$	24.54
3,000	34.74		58.71		23.97	68.99%	Gallons	s in Minimum		-
4,000	38.14		62.21		24.07	63.11%	Charge	Per 1,000 Gallons	<u>Su</u>	<u>mmer</u>
5,000	44.09		65.71		21.62	49.04%	Up to	4,000	\$	3.40
6,000	50.04		69.21		19.17	38.31%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95
7,000	55.99		72.71		16.72	29.87%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95
8,000	61.94		76.22		14.28	23.05%	Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95
9,000	67.89		79.72		11.83	17.42%				
10,000	73.84		83.22		9.38	12.70%				
11,000	79.79		89.35		9.56	11.98%	Propo	sed Rates:		
12,000	85.74		95.48		9.74	11.36%	Monthl	y Minimum:	\$	48.20
13,000	91.69		101.61		9.92	10.81%	Gallons	s in Minimum		
14,000	97.64		107.73		10.09	10.34%	Charge	Per 1,000 Gallons	Sur	mmer
15,000	103.59		113.86		10.27	9.92%	Up to	10,000	\$	3.50
16,000	109.54		119.99		10.45	9.54%	Up to	25,000	\$	6.13
17,000	115.49		126.12		10.63	9.20%	Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13
18,000	121.44		132.25		10.81	8.90%	Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13
19,000	127.39		138.38		10.99	8.62%				
20,000	133.34		144.51		11.17	8.37%				
25,000	163.09		175.15		12.06	7.39%				
30,000	192.84		225.79		32.95	17.09%				
35,000	222.59		276.43		53.84	24.19%				
40,000	252.34		327.08		74.74	29.62%				
45,000	282.09		377.72		95.63	33.90%				
50,000	311.84		428.36		116.52	37.37%				
60,000	371.34		529.65		158.31	42.63%				
70,000	430.84		630.93		200.09	46.44%				
80,000	490.34		732.22		241.88	49.33%				
90,000	549.84		833.50		283.66	51.59%				
100,000	609.34		934.79		325.45	53.41%				

1 Inch Commercial - 14A

	Pr	esent	Pr	oposed	Г	Oollar	Pero	ent
Usage	• •	Bill	• •	Bill		crease	Incre	
	\$	24.54	\$	48.20	\$	23.66		42%
1,000	т	27,94	. т	51.70		23.76	85.	.05%
2,000		31.34		55.20		23.86	76.	15%
3,000		34.74		58.71		23.97	68.	99%
4,000		38.14		62.21		24.07	63.	11%
5,000		44.09		65.71		21.62	49.	.04%
6,000		50.04		69.21		19.17	38.	31%
7,000		55.99		72.71		16.72	29.	87%
8,000		61.94		76.22		14.28	23.	.05%
9,000		67.89		79.72		11.83	17.	42%
10,000		73.84		83.22		9.38	12.	70%
11,000		79.79		89.35		9.56	11.	98%
12,000		85.74		95.48		9.74	11.	36%
13,000		91.69		101.61		9.92	10.	81%
14,000		97.64		107.73		10.09	10.	34%
15,000		103.59		113.86		10.27	9.	92%
16,000		109.54		119.99		10.45	9.	54%
17,000		115.49		126.12		10.63	9.	20%
18,000		121.44		132.25		10.81	8.	90%
19,000		127.39		138.38		10.99	8.	62%
20,000		133.34		144.51		11.17	8.	37%
25,000		163.09		175.15		12.06	7.	39%
30,000		192.84		225.79		32.95	17.	09%
35,000		222.59		276.43		53.84	24.	19%
40,000		252.34		327.08		74.74	29.	62%
45,000		282.09		377.72		95.63	33.	90%
50,000		311.84		428.36	1	16.52	37.	.37%
60,000		371.34		529.65	1	158.31	42.	.63%
70,000		430.84		630.93	2	200.09	46.	44%
80,000		490.34		732.22	2	241.88	4 9.	.33%
90,000		549.84		833.50	2	283.66	51.	59%
100,000		609.34		934.79	3	325.45	53.	41%

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 7b

Witness: Bourassa

_		_		
D	roc	ont	Rate	

Monthly Mini	\$	24.54	\$	24.54	
Gallons in Mi	nimum		-		
Charge Per 1	Sur	nmer	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95

Proposed Rates:

Monthly Mini	mum:	\$	48.20	\$	48.20
Gallons in Mi	inimum		-		
Charge Per 1	Su	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Winter</u>		
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

Pine Water Company Bill Comparison **Customer Classification** Summer Present and Proposed

2 Inch Commercial - 14A

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 8a Witness: Bourassa

	P	resent	Pı	roposed	Dollar	Percent								
<u>Usage</u>		<u>Bill</u>		Bill	Increase	<u>Increase</u>								
-	\$	64.58	\$	154.24	\$ 89.66	138.84%								
1,000		67.98	·	157.74	89.76	132.04%	Р	resent R	ates:					
2,000		71.38		161.25	89.87	125.90%	M	onthly Mi	nimum:		\$	64.58	\$	64.58
3,000		74.78		164.75	89.97	120.31%	G	allons in I	Minimum		•	-	-	
4,000		78.18		168.25	90.07	115.21%	С	narge Per	1,000 G	allons	Sur	<u>mmer</u>	Win	<u>iter</u>
5,000		84.13		171.75	87.62	104.15%	U	p to	·	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
6,000		90.08		175.25	85.17	94.55%	U	p to	9	99,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
7,000		96.03		178.76	82.73	86.15%	U	p to	9	99,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
8,000		101.98		182.26	80.28	78.72%	0	ver	1,0	00,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
9,000		107.93		185.76	77.83	72.11%								
10,000		113.88		189.26	75.38	66.19%								
11,000		119.83		195.39	75.56	63.06%	P	roposed	Rates:					
12,000		125.78		201.52	75.74	60.22%	М	onthly Mi	nimum:		\$	154.24	\$ 1	.54.24
13,000		131.73		207.65	75.92	57.63%	G	allons in f	Minimum			-		
14,000		137.68		213.78	76.10	55.27%	C	narge Per	1,000 G	allons	Sur	nmer	Win	<u>iter</u>
15,000		143.63		219.90	76.27	53.10%	U	p to		10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
16,000		149.58		226.03	76.45	51.11%	U	p to		25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
17,000		155.53		232.16	76.63	49.27%	U	p to	9	99,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
18,000		161.48		238.29	76.81	47.57%	0	ver	1,0	00,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
19,000		167.43		244.42	76.99	45.98%								
20,000		173.38		250.55	77.17	44.51%								
25,000		203.13		281.19	78.06	38.43%								
30,000		232.88		331.83	98.95	42.49%								
35,000		262.63		382.47	119.84	45.63%								
40,000		292.38		433.12	140.74	48.13%								
45,000		322.13		483.76	161.63	50.18%								
50,000		351.88		534.40	182.52	51.87%								
60,000		411.38		635.69	224.31	54.53%								
70,000		470.88		736.97	266.09	56.51%								
80,000		530.38		838.26	307.88	58.05%								
90,000		589.88		939.54	349.66	59.28%								
100,000		649.38		1,040.83	391.45	60.28%								

Pine Water Company Bill Comparison Customer Classification Winter Present and Proposed

2 Inch Commercial - 14A

	Present	Proposed	Dollar	Percent
<u>Usage</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Bill</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Increase</u>
-	\$ 64.58	\$ 154.24	\$ 89.66	138.84%
1,000	67.98	157.74	89.76	132.04%
2,000	71.38	161.25	89.87	125.90%
3,000	74.78	164.75	89.97	120.31%
4,000	78.18	168.25	90.07	115.21%
5,000	84.13	171.75	87.62	104.15%
6,000	90.08	175.25	85.17	94.55%
7,000	96.03	178.76	82.73	86.15%
8,000	101.98	182.26	80.28	78.72%
9,000	107.93	185.76	77.83	72.11%
10,000	113.88	189.26	75.38	66.19%
11,000	119.83	195.39	75.56	63.06%
12,000	125.78	201.52	75.74	60.22%
13,000	131.73	207.65	75.92	57.63%
14,000	137.68	213.78	76.10	55.27%
15,000	143.63	219.90	76.27	53.10%
16,000	149.58	226.03	76. 4 5	51.11%
17,000	155.53	232.16	76.63	49.27%
18,000	161.48	238.29	76.81	47.57%
19,000	167.43	244.42	76.99	45.98%
20,000	173.38	250.55	77.17	44.51%
25,000	203.13	281.19	78.06	38.43%
30,000	232.88	331.83	98.95	42.49%
35,000	262.63	382. 4 7	119.84	45.63%
40,000	292.38	433.12	140.74	48.13%
45,000	322.13	483.76	161.63	50.18%
50,000	351.88	534.40	182.52	51.87%
60,000	411.38	635.69	224.31	54.53%
70,000	470.88	736.97	266.09	56.51%
80,000	530.38	838.26	307.88	58.05%
90,000	589.88	939.54	349.66	59.28%
100,000	649.38	1,040.83	391.45	60.28%

Exhibit Rejoinder Schedule H-4 Page 8b

Witness: Bourassa

Present Rates:

Monthly Minimur	n:	\$	64.58	\$	64.58
Gallons in Minim	um				
Charge Per 1,00	0 Gallons	Su	<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wi</u>	<u>nter</u>
Up to	4,000	\$	3.40	\$	3.40
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Up to	999,999,999	\$	5.95	\$	5.95
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	5.95	\$	5.95

Proposed Rates:

Monthly Minimum:			154.24	\$:	154.24
Gallons in Mir	nimum		-		
Charge Per 1,000 Gallons			<u>mmer</u>	<u>Wir</u>	<u>nter</u>
Up to	10,000	\$	3.50	\$	3.50
Up to	25,000	\$	6.13	\$	6.13
Up to	999,999,999	\$	10.13	\$	10.13
Over	1,000,000,000	\$	10.13	\$	10.13

entities to verify the points in question. Future rate case legal expenses will be affected if the costs of making these changes are permitted to be included in the allowable test year expenses by the Commission.

#4.1-2 Improper Payment of Property Taxes for Inter-affiliate Firms: PWCo's improper payment of property taxes for SWCo over the years of 2000-2002 (see Jones DT 8) has been admitted by PWCo at Bourassa Rt.21 21-26. Bourassa's excuse for these booking errors being "caused by the fact that the property tax bills are addressed to Brooke Utilities and not specifically addressed to Pine Water or to Strawberry Water" is hogwash, with each bill clearly indicating which entity should pay (see Exhibit XX Jones Surrebuttal). Had this improper activity not been caught by the District, PWCo would have test year expenses that would allow a \$16,617 larger than justified recovery of expenses through rates, and if a 10% return on expenses (as recommended by Fernandez) was allowed by the Commission, an extra \$1,661 profit would have been allowed, for a total excess recovery from ratepayers of \$18,278.

#4.1-3 <u>Improper Accrued Property Taxes:</u> The balance sheet item of accrued property taxes on 12-31-02 appears way high at \$29,001 on 12-31-02 test year for PWCo. This is explained by Bourassa at Interrogatory 34 as an error related to PWCo paying property tax bills that really belong to SWCo. If left standing, this excess accrual would allow the rate base to be excessively high (by the amount of the error), allowing for unjustified recovery of return on assets employed.

#4.1-4 Improper Recording of Repair and Maintenance Expenses: PWCo's improper recording of repair and maintenance expenses (see Jones DT 8-9) has been admitted by Bourassa at Rt. 26 22-26 and 27 1-7. Had this improper activity not be caught by the District, PWCo would have been able to maintain the \$59,423 expense claimed in the 2002 test year, while -\$0- was claimed for 2001, \$11,261 for 2000, and -\$0- for 1999. It is apparent PWCo has poor control over their accounting system or is deliberately moving expenses from company to company or from accounting category to accounting category. The accounting for repair and maintenance expenses is a good example of the allegations by the District that the accounting system, financial records, and financial statements are inaccurate, misleading, and basically out of control. Bourassa claims in Interrogatory 30 that the missing amounts for 1999 and

entities to verify the points in question. Future rate case legal expenses will be affected if the costs of making these changes are permitted to be included in the allowable test year expenses by the Commission.

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camornice or IOHN G. GUIEGE

P.O. Box 1388 Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-1388

Phone:

928 380 0159

jgliege@earthlink.net

February 4, 2004

Jay L. Shapiro
Fennemore Craig
3003 North Central Ave. Ste 2600
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2913

JAY SHAFIHU

FEB 0 6 2004

ACTION ______

Re: Jones Invoices

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

* Enclosed please find copies of Harry Jones invoices to the District.

Pursuant to your discovery request, the lawyer fess alone for the district, which have been paid as of this date, are: \$29,340.

Sincerely,

LAW OFFICE FOUNG. GLIEGE

John G. Gliffe

HC8 Box 363 Payson, AZ 85541 (928) 474-2876 Cell (928) 595-1111 FAX (928) 474-2876

*** INVOICE ***

Terms: Net 10 days

To:	John Nelson, Administrator, Pine/Strawberry Wate
	Improvement District

From:	Harry D.	Jones,	HDJ	Managemer	٦t
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Date:	10-31	-03
Daic.	1001	

For management services rendered 10-1-03 thru 10-31-03:

10-1-03	Meet with John Nelson and leave suggested letter to former board members.	.6 hours
10-2-03	Telephone call with Loren Peterson with his suggestions about possible intervention in rate hearing and his ideas of community members to bring into a potential citizens communications group.	1.8
10-3-03	Call from John N. requesting I call Jon Breninger and to review Loren's comments. Go to Roundup newspaper office to review letter to editor from three weeks earlier by Estess. Call John B.,	1.0
	make introduction, and set appointment for Sunday,10-5. Call from Loren Peterson about intervention deadline dates.	
10-4-03	Prepare potential survey questions and file and organize documents.	2.2
10-5-03	Prepared agenda to discuss with John Breninger. Met with John B. to discuss his feelings and review his agenda for transition to Bd. of Supervisors. Reviewed records he will prepare to deliver next day.	6.9
10-6-03	Review CAP water rights of Pine Water Co. (none for Strawberry) with CAP offices. Go to bank to arrange to get new signatures on	3.8
	bank account. Lunch with Marty to update him on progress and to give him bank signature card to go to John N. Go to Pine and pick up records, unpaid bills, checks, keys, etc. and review them with	
10-7-03	John B. To Pine to Post Office, storage building, and review and pick up some records to study. Called Mortensen and Goode about records and minutes of last board meeting. Made quick review of	4.6

	records picked up, sorted mail and bills, called John Liege about intervention, prepared for next day meeting with John N.	
10-8-03	Met with John N. to update on my activities and to review legal briefs, allocations of CAP water, etc. Filed documents, read	5.8
	reports, and began preparation for mailing of reports to citizens. Coordinated with Jo Johnson to handle M-M reports and CD-ROMs to be picked up by citizens.	
10-9-03	Met with John N. to coordinate payment of bills and to arrange to have E-mail sent to John Liege. Prepared part of documents for	2.7
	John G., arranged notebooks, and prepared notes for Nancy to be able to do the telephone calls and mailings of the M-M reports and CD-ROMs.	
10-10-03	Prepare copies of rate hearing documents and status for John G. Go to copy store, Jo Johnson's office, Payson Packaging, and Post Office.	1.3
10-11-03	Contact Pine library and John B. Set up mailing and call	5.5 Harry
Service Commence	procedures for distribution of reports and CDs. Check Web sites	
	for County link and PSWID links for internet access to report. Further review rate hearing application to save time of John G. (especially the financial sections).	
10-11-03	Prepare invoice forms and mailing/pickup checklist for Jo Johnson to use. Make calls to citizens who requested reports two months ago, fill out invoices, and package items ready for pick up or mailing.	2.9 Nancy
10-12-03	Prepare to update John G. on significant details of rate hearing and procedural order of ACC. Further coordinate financial details in rate hearing application with Econ.com report. Complete M-M report review so I can discuss with Buzz Walker and Mike Ploughe when I	6.8 Harry
	hand deliver their copies.	
10-12-03	Place calls to citizens and prepare invoices, mailings and pick up envelopes.	1.2 Nancy
10-13-03	Met with Ray Pugel and called Loren Peterson to get input for meeting with John Nelson	.6
10-14-03	Calls from Printing by George and John Gliege. To Payson P.O. and Printing by George. To Pine mailbox. To Payson Town Hall to meet with Buzz Walker. Pay bills and update mailing records.	3.7 Harry
10-14-03	Complete daily mailing preparation	. 5 Nancy
10-15-03	Met John N. to pay bills and set agenda for next days meeting. To Pine to go to storage unit and mail box and pick up new bills. Prepared written agenda for 10-16 meeting with attorney. Reviewed resumes and filed paid bills. Prepared CDs for mailing.	4.6
10-16-03	Make copies of resumes for meeting. Meet with John N. and John Gliege	3.0
10-17-03	Met with Bill McKnight to deliver report and discuss his well that supplies water to Brooke system. Met with Mike Ploughe to review study and arrange meeting with John N. To Post Office.	2.5
10-18-03	Update records and arrange meeting schedule with John N. Called Breninger, resume applicants, and other interested parties and interviewed them over phone. Began drafting interrogatory questions for John G.	5.2

10-19-03	Review E-mail from Loren. Prepare questions for John G. Call Ray Pugel for his e-mail. Make committee candidate calls. Prepare	10.2
10-20-03 10-20-03	memo to attorney Complete balance of mailing and prepare accounts receivable list Verify final mailing results. Handle E-mail from Pugel and prepare additional questions for Gliege.	2.1 Nancy 3.6 Harry
10-21-03	Lunch with Gregrumph of SRP. To John N. office and post office to deliver mailings. Call from Glenn Brown. Start preparing written testimony.	5.7
10-22-03	Telephone review of draft testimony with Peterson. And Pugel. Review of testimony with Gliege and discuss extention request. To Pine P.O. for mail To nelson and Jo Johnson to review collections and status. Update of testimony and integrate Pugel and Peterson comments. Discuss additional background with Greg of SRP.	6.2
10-23-03	To J. Nelson office to review agenda. Long call from Gliege as to processes and facts. Integrate Gliege comments into agenda. Meet with Dan Jackson and Nelson and discussed legal issuesand testimony with Gliege.	4.0
10-24-03	Call from Kornrumph to discuss data and review his explaination of M & M study. Obtain additional population info. From Nelson and discuss with Greg K.	1.0
10-25-03	Update written testimony with John. Calls with Jim Estess and Alan LaMagna.	7.9
10-26-03	Review and prepare testimony	8.5
10-27-03	Update testimony and re-arrange records. Prepare reply to Gliege and Nelson. Go to Pine to see Perry Schaal and Tom Weeks.	7.2
10-28-03	Review updates to testimony and seed to others. Calls to Jackson, Johnson, Nelson, and Gliege. Update testimony based on days conversations.	7.6
10-29-03	Print update of testimony and e-mail. Review Fed-Ex documents from Jackson. Call Gliege about the new info. To Pine for mail. Called Nelson on way to Laughlin to review status. Review exhibits and update testimony.	7.8
10-30-03	Call Gliege to review latest e-mail. To county offices to copy Exhibits. To P.O. to mail copies to Gliege. Make final adjustments to testimony.	5.6
10-31-03	To Pine P.O. to look for staff reports. See Perry Schaal at Knolls job site. Follow up at P.O. to track delivery to Gliege.	1.3
	Total Hours - Nancy 6.7 @ \$20.00 =	\$ 134.00
	Total Hours - Harry 139.2 @ \$45.00 =	6,264.00
	Total Due	\$6,398.00

HC8 Box 363 Payson, AZ 85541 (928) 474-2876 Cell (928) 595-1111 FAX (928) 474-2876

*** INVOICE ***

Terms: Net 10 days

To: John Nelson, Administrator, Pine/Strawberry Water

Improvement District

From: Harry D. Jones, HDJ Management

Date: 11-30-03

For management services rendered 11-1-03 thru 11-30-03:

11-1-03	Prepare memo on advisory group. Call Gliege for strategy and to review his memo. Review ACC Staff recommendations and call John N. to review status. Call recruits and summarize backgrounds.	10.3 hours
11-2-03	Cal from Jim Estess on 10-24 meeting he is planning. Start Nancy on bank deposit and A/R preparation. Nancy works up bank deposit and prepares A/R list. Revised agenda and call more of the advisors to get resumes accurate.	7.8 Harry 1.2Nancy
11-3-03	To County to see J. Nelson (gone). To Print by George for copies. Call from Brian Boers to confirm participation. Call from Al LaMagna confirming meeting space. Answer E-mails, make corrections to testimony and call Gliege on testimony.	3.0
11-4-03	Go to Print by George twice to deliver originals and to pick up copies. Meet with Bob Cassaro. Put together information packets for advisory group.	3.5
11-5-03	Go to Print by George for agendas. Call advisory group to arrange delivery of handouts. See John to sign checks and for update. Met with Lynne Gardner, Jim Estess, and Gary Hezel in Pine and go to Pine P.O. to mail last 3 copies. Review Requests to Produce and our Interrogatories.	6.0
11-6-03	Call from Bill Riley. To Pine P.O. and calls to Dee Dee Stodghill. Review Interrogatories as revised by Gliege. Answer E-Mails.	3.3

11-7-03	Review E-mail from Gliege. Call from Gliege for update of status. Met with J. Nelson to discuss engagement of Ploughe and call to	1.6
	Gliege about discovery problems with E-mail between Nelson and Jones. To printer to pay bill and to get 20 copies of interrogatories.	
	Pick up nametags at bank. Review Gliege E-mail and prepare name labels.	
11-8-03	Go to Pine to meet with Advisory Group and go to P.O. Search	6.2
11-0-03	files for report on water use and growth estimates. Call Hezel to	٠.٤
	review report and the meeting.	
11-9-03	Update notes and files from 11-8 meeting. Send PSWID volume	1.9
11-5-05	report to Bureau of Reclamation and SRP. Write E-mail to Gliege.	1.0
	Start on preparation of interrogatory answers and locate resignation	
	letters.	
11-10-03	Call from Joe Hock resigning from Advisory Bd. Call from Loren	5.0
11-10-00	Peterson and Ray Pugel regarding meeting on Sat. and	0.0
	discussions they want to have with Jim Estess. Review	
	interrogatory objections for Gliege.	
11-11-03	Discuss answers to my questions about obtaining information with	3.4
	Gliege. Locate results of prior surveys for Loren and call and fax	
	him. Talk to Bill Riley and send CD to him for his daughter. Find	
	copy of Borehole study and results for use in testimony.	
11-12-03	Prepare interrogatory answers. Memo to Loren Peterson. Go see	6.0
	Mark Fumusa to review water sales and related testimony. Call	
	Gary Hezel for background. Find reference documents for Exhibits	
11-13-03	Answer interrogatories. Discuss proposed answers and objections	6.5
	with Gliege. Update more answers.	
11-14-03	Prepare Exhibit submittals to Gliege and update interrogatory	3.4
	answers. Go to printer for copy of backup documents. Meet with	
	John Nelson at my office to discuss his answers to interrogatories	
	and to review status. Meet with Mike Ploughe to discuss well costs	
11-15-03	Copy backup Exhibits and go to P.O. to mail to Gliege. Update	10.3
	Exhibits and review those from J. Nelson. Answer interrogatories.	
	Answer questions and review data from Ploughe.	*
11-16-03	Review E-mails, study John's documents, and review all	10.8
	documents for Disclosure Book. Prepare all disclosures and copy	
	required documents.	
11-17-03	Call from Loren Peterson. Call from Mark about bonding meeting	3.6
	and related strategy. Copy final documents for Disclosure Book	
	and mail to Gliege. Review PSWID Demand Study and prepare	
	for presentation to Mog. Rim Resource Group next day. Review E-	
	mail from Dick Bond and prepare answers to Dick Bond and J.	
44.40.00	Nelson	2.2
11-18-03	Met with Tom Whitmer of ADWR to discuss status with Brook and	2.2
	our testimony, and need for accurate data on wells, water	
	production, etc. Study memo from Gliege. Study results of Gliege	
	trip to ACC, ADEQ, and ADWR and compare results with other	
44 40 00	Brooke records. Call from Gliege about above comparisons.	5.7
11-19-03	Update testimony and interrogatory answers based on new information from Gliege's trip. Lunch with Martinez for update.	J. 1
	Calls to various well owners related to use of wells by Pine Water	
	Calls to various well owners related to use of wells by Fille Vvalei Co. or Brooke. Review answers to interrogatories. Discuss District	

	status and well use with Brent Weeks.	
11-20-03	Call with Jim Estess about not coming to meeting he has called in	.4
	Pine. Discuss results of record search of wells with Tom Whitmer	
	of ADWR.	g was an
11-21-03	Call from Gliege about hearing later in the day (needed sources of	1.3
	my information). Call with Gliege about hearing results. Met with	
	Bob Gardner to try to figure out Pine/Strawberry supply memo and	
	update on intervening.	
11-22-03	Review E-mails and send messages to Gliege and Nelson.	.6
	Prepare memo to Bob Gardner to have him help understand the	
	problems with the District's Supply and Demand study and Report.	
11-24-03	Call from Ray Pugel. Call from Mark Reeder about strategy and	6
	meeting schedule. Call from Loren Peterson. Call to Gliege about	
	meeting schedule.	
11-25-03	Review Gliege memo on Shapiro's response to interrogatories.	5.7
	Meet with Gliege, Nelson, Martinez, Christensen, to hold	
	conference call with Reeder, Jackson, and bond attorney related to	
	financing District for improvements and potential acquisitions.	
	Reply to Shapiro data requests.	
11-26-03	Discuss Estess meeting and supply/demand study with Glen	1.2
	Brown. Discuss possible petition to District Bd. for conversion to	
	"Domestic" district, possible funding levels, and possible use of	
	Web site to distributed information to citizens. Pick up mail at P.O.	
	Discuss Estess meeting and slow pumping techniques with Bill	1
	Riley that may get more production out of current wells.	
11-27-03	Review form of possible petition by citizens to Bd. if District.	6.9
	Respond to E-mails to Peterson and Gliege. Make suggested	
	changes to Petition form. Review Economist. com revised	
	forecast. Prepare suggested bullet points for flyer to Pugel.	
11-28-03	Met with Casero to discuss procedures for testimony. Met with	5.0
	Glen Brown and Gary Hezel related to demand/supply study	
	inaccuracies. Call to Breninger. Read background materials from	
	Gliege. Go to Pine P.O.	
11-29-03	Locate demand/supply background support materials and review	7.9
	why errors had occurred. Discuss problems with Hezel. Review	
	background materials from Gliege. Restructure demand/supply	
	study and recalculate data.	
11-30-03	Read e-mails and search internet for required accounting practices	8.1
	for public utilities. Update responses to Gliege as to Exhibit	
	numbers. Proofread all responses to Shapiro. Review Gliege bill.	
	File all documents. Pay bills.	
	T. III. N. 40 @ 200 00 -	04.00
	Total Hours- Nancy 1.2 @ \$20.00 =	24.00
	T-4-111 11 120 2 @ 645 00 -	6 240 00
	Total Hours- Harry 138.2 @ \$45.00 =	6,219.00
	Total Diva	CC 242 00
	Total Due	\$6,243.00

HC8 Box 363 Payson, AZ 85541 (928) 474-2876 Cell (928) 595-1111 FAX (928) 474-2876

*** INVOICE ***

Terms: Net 10 days

To:	John Nelson, Administrator, Pine/Strawberry Water
	Improvement District

Date: 12-31-03

For management services rendered 12-1-03 thru 12-31-03:

12-01-03	Call from Glenn Brown. To County office to see Jo Johnson, Nelson, and Martinez. Update on phone with J. Nelson. Visit Buzz	2.1 hours
	Walker at Town of Payson about format of demand spreadsheet and to update him on activities, plus seek help on other possible	
12-2-03	drilling locations. Discussion with Peterson related to his desire to have Petition to Incur Expenses. Review demand spreadsheet and comments from Hezel about Peterson well. Pick up copies of consumer complaints from Peterson and discuss his well output and go to	6.4
	printer for copies. Conference call with Dan Jackson, Nelson, Reader, and Gliege to discuss financing options. Download 150 pages of rebuttal testimony and begin to review it.	
12-3-02	Call to Gliege accidental E-mail to Shapiro. To printer to pick up copies. To Nelson for update and to pay bills and discuss financing options. Conference call with Mark, Mike, Nelson to discuss financing terms. To printer to get copies and pay his bill. To Loren to review rebuttal testimony. Review motions to compel on discovery and to change hearing officers.	3.1
12-4-03	Study rebuttal testimony. Call from Loren about form of petition. To East Verde Park to meet Gardner about spreadsheet and to Pine to put Dee Dee Stodghill on Advisory Board. Read E-mails and handle calls from Nelson and Peterson.	1.8
12-5-03	Review Bourassa rebuttal and fix my testimony about size of tank at Solitude Trails. Read e-mails and review final petition. Study	2.0

	ADEQ reports and compare with other testimony and write reply to Gliege on variances.	
12-6-03	Complete memo on ADEQ reports. Go to Pine to review	3.9
12 0 00	supply/demand study with Gary Hezel and to discuss alternatives	
	to drilling of deep well recommended in M & M study. Meet with	
	Breninger about demand study, status of M & M study on well	
	design, status of Bureau of Reclamation study and his question of	
	why it takes three years to study prior reports.	
12-7-03	Review E-mails and letter to ACC Chief Counsel and Shapiro.	13.4
	Review rebuttal testimony and write memo to Gliege. Call from	
	Pugel about next days hearing. Review Hardcastle rebuttal and	
	handle calls and reviews of documents being prepared as	
	handouts.	
12-8-03	File paperwork. Call from Jackson. Meet with Nelson and Martinez	6.2
	to review P/S population numbers and status of tonight s meeting.	
	Call to Dan. Go to printer. Sort documents for duplication. Meet	
	Gliege, Martinez and Nelson in Strawberry and at Pine School to	
	attend ACC hearing. Review e-mails and determine various rate	
	schedules for Jackson.	
12-9-03	Memo to Dan and Gliege on Pine Hearing and justifications for	7.6
	motions to compel. Call to Ploughe. Call to Gliege, Peterson, and	
	Pugel about improving testimony of public to be more focused.	
	Update inconsistencies in PWCo testimony and reasons we need	
	5 years of data.	
12-10-03	Send reasons to compel to Gliege. Call with Mark Reader. Mail	5.7
	stuff to Jackson and Gliege. Meet with Mike Ploughe to review	
	testimony needs. Work on P/S population projections and	
	spreadsheet for Nelson	
12-11-03	Update P/S demand spreadsheet. Calls from Nelson and	1.2
	Martinez. Call to Gliege about strategy. Calls to Marty, Ray, Loren	
	about meeting schedule. Discuss with Dan about his possible	
	testimony.	
12-12-03	Call Gliege about strategy. Meet with Martinez and Nelson about	5.4
	strategy and to approve demand spreadsheet. Calls to Gliege	
	about strategy and to Dale Hon of Assessors office about how he	
	handles population #s and total parcels in PSWID. Update	
	Jackson on strategy and review how he can help review my	
	testimony. Call Ploughe on how he can help with testimony.	
	Discuss Pine situation with Kyle Hart and Jerry Palmer (Pine	
	resident). Calls to Pugel and Peterson about new Advisory Board	
	members.	
12-13-03	Prepare demand study for District + filing of Doc.s. Discuss	15.6
	testimony with Mike Ploughe. Call Bob Gardner for assistance with	
	demand study and spread sheets to reconcile growth rates, census	
	data, and build-out times. Review Ploughe e-mail. Work on	
	Surrebuttal testimony.	
12-14-03	Prepare Surrebuttal testimony to Hardcastle	12.3
12-15-03	Organize files and prepare materials for duplication. Go to printer.	2.8
	Review demand study with Bob Gardner and prepare new	
	spreadsheet. Call to Dale Hom about data problems. Review my	
	testimony with Dan Jackson and determine not to have him testify.	

	Review revised spreadsheet with Gardner. Pick up printing and mailing boxes.	
12-16-03	Prepare mailings to Advisory Group members. Write e-mails. Call	6.0
12 10 00	from Gliege on my testimony. Call from D. Jackson on e-mails. To	
	printer and Pine post office. To Payson post office for Phx.	
	Members. Calls to Pugel and Peterson. Call to Nelson on e-mails	
	and Phx. hearing results. Final update of demand study after	
	morning meeting with Bureau of Reclamation.	
12-17-03	Prepare Hardcastle surrebuttal testimony. Call from Gliege and to	4.7
12-17-03	Mark Reader and From Mark. More surrebuttal.	•••
12-18-03	Prepare Surrebuttal. Review e-mails and motion for sanctions.	6.7
12 10 00	Continue on Surrebuttal testimony.	
12-19-03	Prepare Surrebuttal testimony. Update of Pugel and Peterson.	9.7
12 10 00	Lunch meeting with Nelson and Martinez for update and review of	· · ·
	next day agenda. Update with Gliege. Make copies of my	
	testimony and Ploughe testimony for Advisory Group meeting.	
12-20-03	Prepare for advisory meeting, do facility setup, attend meeting, and	6.8
	go to office supply store for printing materials.	
12-21-03	Print and read 120 pages of motion to compel, sanctions, and	2.7
· - - · · · ·	protective orders from Shapiro. Prepare mailing of handouts to	
	those who missed the meeting on Sat.	
12-22-03	Update resume of Mike Ploughe and prepare to mail. Copy	3.7
	Ploughe resume. Go. to Payson P.O. Go to Pine P.O. for copy of	
	Breninger letter demanding Bd. meeting in Pine. Study Breninger	
	letter and organize files.	
12-23-03	Review memos from Nelson and Hezel and prepare replies to	.8
	each and to Gliege.	
12-24-03	File Documents and memo to Gliege	1.3
12-27-03	Memo to Gliege about Breninger	.4
12-29-03	Discuss news article and Peterson well with Ploughe. Review e-	2.6
	mails and respond to Peterson, Nelson, etc.	
12-30-03	Memo to Peterson	1.1
12-31-03	Respond to Gliege on fact sheet memo. Meet with Nelson to	4.1
	discuss status, upcoming meeting, and what to do with Breninger.	
	Review Breninger motion to dismiss District and his surrebuttal	
	testimony.	

Total Hours 140.1 @ \$45.00= 6,304.50

an outside contract, are to be accounted for simply as Contractual Services-Other per NARUC standards, as required by the Commission. In addition to the issues of where to properly record wheeling charges, the cost of purchased water is often confused with meter reading costs. Patricia Behm's meter reading costs are often charged to the Purchased Water account rather than to Contract Services-Other (see Responses CF5-2 and CF5-6 to Data Requests #5 from Staff. Total financial effects of misapplication of the accounting system are difficult to compute until all errors are uncovered in an audit.

#4.1-17 Improper Expenses Identified by Staff: At Bourassa RT, page 13, he concedes the Company accepts Staff's (a) proposed adjustment to Sales Tax expense, (b) plant-in-service, (c) material and supplies expense, and purchased water. These types of admissions, when considered with other adjustments and questions form the District, significantly reduce confidence in the accuracy and reliability of the records and the testimony.

#4.1-18 Disagreements Over Efforts to Find Additional Water Resources: The District has maintained at Jones Dt. 16 that PWCo has spent little effort and resources in an attempt to locate or develop adequate sustainable long-term water resources for the certificated area. The lack of PWCo participation in broad-based efforts to develop resources is covered in Jones Dt. 16. The efforts of Pine/Strawberry Water Improvement District, the Northern Gila County Water Alliance Borehole Project, The Bureau of Reclamation Regional study, and the efforts of Strawberry Hollow Domestic Water Improvement District appear to be disregarded by PWCo based on their apparent believe that no additional water is to be reasonably found or developed in the Pine/Strawberry area (Hardcastle Rt.2). No one study. including the *Investigation of Groundwater Availability* study commissioned by the District are, on there own, absolute definitive answers or conclusion related to the water problem (even if Intervener Breninger personally claims "We Have the Water"). Mr. Hardcastle's notion is wrong that because the District paid for its own study, the study is "right" and is the "gospel", and therefore the District is contradicting itself anytime it takes a position different than its own study. The Borehole project, supported by Gila County, PSWID, Forest Service, State Land, and others has provided encouragement to Loren Peterson, a private landowner, to move forward to the near completion of the Strawberry Hollow DWID's new well (a high-potential significant source of added water to the Pine area). Those

4.1 In his surrebuttal testimony Mr. Jones testifies, "however the District's case and the Staffs' concerns are generally "on target". What does the District mean when it testifies its case is generally "on target." In support of the response, state:

- (a) Each allegation or claim by the District that has been found valid or otherwise upheld by the Commission in this case;
- (b) Each objection by Pine Water to the District's discovery requests that has been upheld;
- (c) The impact on the Company's rate case expense of each matter identified in (a) and/or (b) above.

ANSWER: #4.1 "On target" means that the District's case and the Staff's concerns are generally accurate and factual, and they address the key points of the Rate Hearing. The reader should keep in mind that for every approximate \$7,000 error (lower/higher expenses, etc.) as described below, PWCo profits would be about 10% higher/lower than is targeted by the Commission (assumes \$70,052 would be the allowed profits as described by Fernandez at Dt. 5 12-13). Please note that many of the allegations posed by the District are not measurable in terms of financial costs, but may be measurable in terms of service quality, confusing or misleading statements, inaccurate reporting to regulators, etc. It should also be noted that inconsistent and inaccurate answers abound in the testimony, responses to interrogatories, certified Annual Reports, and discovery provided to the District and the Commission. Some adjustments requested by the Commission Staff that the District had also identified are included below but remain the domain of the Staff.

#4.1-1 Improper Recording of Ownership of Subject Companies: The District's claim related to improperly reported ownership of the entities involved in this case has been admitted by PWCo. The ownership of PWCo and SWCo was misstated at the ACC Securities Division over a number of years between 1999 and 2002. Ownership of those firms was stated to be Crystal Investments, when now in fact PWCo claims Brooke Utilities, Inc. is the owner. ACC Securities Division Annual Reports of PWCo and SWCo have apparently been corrected by PWCo and SWCo. The current rates case has not been significantly impacted by this problem, however it did waste several days of the District's time to get to the apparent truth, although the District has been denied access to the stock book records of the

entities to verify the points in question. Future rate case legal expenses will be affected if the costs of making these changes are permitted to be included in the allowable test year expenses by the Commission.

#4.1-2 Improper Payment of Property Taxes for Inter-affiliate Firms: PWCo's improper payment of property taxes for SWCo over the years of 2000-2002 (see Jones DT 8) has been admitted by PWCo at Bourassa Rt.21 21-26. Bourassa's excuse for these booking errors being "caused by the fact that the property tax bills are addressed to Brooke Utilities and not specifically addressed to Pine Water or to Strawberry Water" is hogwash, with each bill clearly indicating which entity should pay (see Exhibit XX Jones Surrebuttal). Had this improper activity not been caught by the District, PWCo would have test year expenses that would allow a \$16,617 larger than justified recovery of expenses through rates, and if a 10% return on expenses (as recommended by Fernandez) was allowed by the Commission, an extra \$1,661 profit would have been allowed, for a total excess recovery from ratepayers of \$18,278.

#4.1-3 Improper Accrued Property Taxes: The balance sheet item of accrued property taxes on 12-31-02 appears way high at \$29,001 on 12-31-02 test year for PWCo. This is explained by Bourassa at Interrogatory 34 as an error related to PWCo paying property tax bills that really belong to SWCo. If left standing, this excess accrual would allow the rate base to be excessively high (by the amount of the error), allowing for unjustified recovery of return of return on assets employed.

#4.1-4 Improper Recording of Repair and Maintenance Expenses: PWCo's improper recording of repair and maintenance expenses (see Jones DT 8-9) has been admitted by Bourassa at Rt. 26 22-26 and 27 1-7. Had this improper activity not be caught by the District, PWCo would have been able to maintain the \$59,423 expense claimed in the 2002 test year, while -\$0- was claimed for 2001, \$11,261 for 2000, and -\$0- for 1999. It is apparent PWCo has poor control over their accounting system or is deliberately moving expenses from company to company or from accounting category to accounting category. The accounting for repair and maintenance expenses is a good example of the allegations by the District that the accounting system, financial records, and financial statements are inaccurate, misleading, and basically out of control. Bourassa claims in Interrogatory 30 that the missing amounts for 1999 and

#4.1-5 Improper Payment of Bills for Water Hauling for Inter-Affiliate Firms: Improper recording on the books of PWCo of hauling costs for inter-affiliate companies located at Tonto Basin and East Verde Estates (see Jones DT 9 and Jones Rt.18 15-20) has been ignored by PWCo. Supplying the District with bills paid by PWCo for water hauled to other subsidiaries of Brooke was a surprise, but is indicative of the poor accounting and control systems. The amount of improper bills paid over the years cannot be exactly determined, but it is obvious that PWCo has possibly overstated water-hauling expenses and, as such, test year expenses are likely overstated.

#4.1-6 Improper Reporting of Amounts and Sources of Purchased Water: Throughout the discovery process, PWCo appears to be unwilling to provide the answers to questions related to the correct levels and sources of purchased water. In answer to Interrogatory 1 which asks "what private individuals, other utility companies, or other entities does Pine Water Co. . . . acquire water from," Mistie Jared states that "PWCo acquires water from SWCo and Starlight Pines Water Co." No other suppliers are listed. Mr. Hardcastle makes the same claim that "PWCo has purchased water only from SWCo and Starlight Pines Water Co." in a reply to Interrogatory 14 related to terms of water supply agreements. However, the discovery documents from PWCo reflect water purchases from the additional following sources:

- (a) Water Sharing Agreements with Solitude Trails Domestic Water Improvement District, Ferrari, and Bloom. Solitude Trails, it has been discovered, supplies 6-12 million gallons per year to PWCo, with over 8 million gallons supplied in the test year.
- (b) Water hauling bills included with Attachment 5 of the PWCo answers to Interrogatory #3 were from Pearson Trucking and the bills indicate water was purchased from the Knolls (apparently another Brooke Utilities subsidiary) and the Knolls has not been disclosed as a source of purchased water. In addition, Sheet 82B attached to the response to Data Request 8 of the Commission Staff

PINE WATER COMPANY 2003 GENERAL RATE CASE DOCKET NO. W-03512A—03-0279 RESPONSE TO DATA REQUEST NO. 9

Company Response Number: CF 9-2

- Q Please provide copy of the 2001 general ledger of Brooke Utilities Inc. which reflects that the Magnolia Project was placed in service in February 2001.
- A. PWC's accounting records do not show the date Project Magnolia was placed into service. ADOT and US Forest Service permits were issued prior to construction of the water line and also do not provide an in service date. However, attachment 9-2 is a copy of the first bill sent to Pine Water from Brooke Utilities dated March 1, 2001, which is consistent with Mr. Hardcastle's testimony that the project was placed in service in February 2001. The start read on the new meter was 79000 because Pine Water was not billed for water used to flush and test line.

Brooke Utilities, Inc. P.O. Box 82212, Bakersfield, CA 93380

INVOICE

Date:

March 1, 2001

To:

Pine Water Co., Inc. P.O. Box \$2218 Bakersfield, CA 93380

For:

Water Delivery Services

Menth:

February 2001

Year:

Beginning of Month Meter Reading: End of Month Meter Reading:

Water Delivered

Rate per 1,000 Gailons

Amount Due This Invoice

71 . - 44 <u>11</u>	79,000 648,000
	569,000
\$	15.00
\$	8,535

ALL PAYMENTS DUE UPON RECEIPT

2.2 The attached file "pinedsc.xls" includes the cash flow analysis and debt service calculation prepared by Mr. Reiker.

Response by: Joel M. Reiker

No payback period has been established by Staff regarding the inter-company payable since Staff is not recommending approval.

Response by: Claudio Fernandez

Staff is not recognizing the inter-company payable in its recommended rates. However, Staff believes that the Company is in a better position to make a determination as to the proposed treatment of the payable. The Company choices could include writing-off the payable, issue equity or payback the inter-company payable.

Response by: Claudio Fernandez

Staff's response to Company data request 2.2

 $[1+2+3] \div [5]$

 $[1+2+3] \div [5+6]$

Debt Service Coverage (DSC)

1	Operating Income	\$ 70,130
2	Depreciation & Amort.	42,478
3	Income Tax Expense	11,589
4		
5	Interest Expense	18,505
6	Repayment of Principal	25,210
	Times Interest Earned Ratio (TIER)	

- 1 Per testimony of Claudio Fernandez Schedule CMF-9
- 2 Per testimony of Claudio Fernandez Schedule CMF-9
- 3 Per testimony of Claudio Fernandez Schedule CMF-9
- 5 Per 12/31/2002 annual report & Staff's response to Company data request 2.2 page 2

6.71

2.84

6 Per 12/31/2002 annual report & Staff's response to Company data request 2.2 page 2

Staff's response to Company data request 2.2

Loan Amount Requested

\$149,979

Down Payment:

\$0 \$149,979

Amount Financed: Number of years:

15 Compounding Periods:

12

Interest rate (r):

8.00%

LOAN AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE

			Paym	ents				
		Beginning-			End-of-month			
	Loan	of-month	Interest	Principal	principal	Annual	Annual	Annual
	payment	principal	[r * (2)]	[(1) - (3)]	[(2) - (4)]	Interest	Principal	Debt Payment
Period	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	\$1,433.28	\$149,979.00	\$999.86	\$433.42	\$149,545.58			
2	1,433.28	149,545.58	996.97	436.31	149,109.28			
3	1,433.28	149,109.28	994.06	439.22	148,670.06			
4	1,433.28	148,670.06	991.13	442.14	148,227.92			
5	1,433.28	148,227.92	988.19	445.09	147,782.82			
6	1,433.28	147,782.82	985.22	448.06	147,334.77			
7	1,433.28	147,334.77	982.23	451.05	146,883.72			
8	1,433.28	146,883.72	979.22	454.05	146,429.67			
9	1,433.28	146,429.67	976.20	457.08	145,972.59			
10	1,433.28	145,972.59	973.15	460.13	145,512.46			
11	1,433.28	145,512.46	970.08	463.19	145,049.27			
12	1,433.28	145,049.27	967.00	466.28	144,582.98	11,803.31	5,396.02	17,199.33

Pine Water Company Cash Flows Avaialable for Plant Investment Under Staff's Proposals Test Year Ended December 31, 2002

Exhibit Witness: Bourassa

						Staff P	ropo	osed
						Using	200	Using
Line						Rate	Ç	Operating
No.					. De refe	Base		Margin
NO.					(8	7% Return)	(1	1% return)
78 2 25	Staff Recommended Earnings				\$	55,657	\$	70,130
2	Less					and the state of t	14.51	A DOMESTIC AND
3	Interest Expense					17,534		17,534
4	Available				\$	38,124	S	52,596
5				Repaymer	at .			
6				Term				
7	Principal Payment on Debt			In Years	5			
8	Existing Debt	S	55,353	6	\$	(9,225)	S	(9,225)
9	Staff's Proposed Debt Financing	S	149,979	15		(9,999)	*	(9,999)
10	Available Without Depreciation	1.450			S	18,900	S	
11	Depreciation						Ð	33,372
12	Repayment of Inter-Company Payable	•	533,000	<u> </u>		42,478		42,478
12	Dividends	•	555,000	5		(106,600)		(106,600)
13	Available Cash Flows for Plant Investment				10	// 5000		
14						(45,222)	\$	(30,750)
15								
16								
ID								

1	FENNEMORE CRAIG	
2	Jay L. Shapiro (No. 014650) Patrick Black (No. 017141)	
3	3003 N. Central Ave., Suite 2600	
4	Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Attorneys for Pine Water Company, Inc.	
5		
6	BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION	V
7		
8	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF PINE WATER DOCKET NO: W-03512A-03-027	79
9	COMPANY FOR A DETERMINATION OF THE	
10	CURRENT FAIR VALUE OF ITS UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY	
11	AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS	
12	RATES AND CHARGES BASED THEREON FOR UTILITY SERVICE	
13	AND FOR APPROVAL TO INCUR LONG-TERM DEBT	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19	REJOINDER TESTIMONY OF	
20		
21	ROBERT T. HARDCASTLE	
22		
23		
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FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PHOENIX

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FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PHOENIX

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- I. INTRODUCTION AND QUALIFICATIONS.
- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.
- A. Robert T. Hardcastle, 3101 State Rd., Bakersfield, California 93308. The business telephone number is (661) 633-7546.
- Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- A. I am the President of Brooke Utilities, Inc. ("Brooke"). Brooke is the sole shareholder of the Applicant, Pine Water Company, Inc. ("Pine Water" or the "Company").
- Q. ARE YOU THE SAME ROBERT T. HARDCASTLE THAT FILED DIRECT AND REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN THIS MATTER?
- A. Yes.
- II. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF REJOINDER TESTIMONY.
- Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REJOINDER TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
- A. I have reviewed Staff's surrebuttal filing, which includes the testimony of Staff's three witnesses, Claudio M. Fernandez, Joel M. Reiker and Marlin Scott, Jr. I have also reviewed the surrebuttal filings by Intervenors Pine/Strawberry Water Improvement District ("District") and John O. Breninger. The purpose of my rejoinder is to respond to certain issues raised in these testimonies, particularly with respect to Brooke Utilities' ownership of Project Magnolia, the Company's request for cost recovery associated with water deliveries through Project Magnolia, existing water supply issues and the possibility of new water sources for the Company. I use the term "possibility" because over the past fifty (50) years, no study has concluded that there is a viable new water source in or under Pine, Arizona. I also respond to certain selected portions of the District's testimony.

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Finally, I will respond to questions asked of the Company in a December 9, 2003 letter from Commissioner Hatch-Miller, which letter followed the Commission's public comment session held on December 8, 2003 in Pine, Arizona. In responding to Commissioner Hatch-Miller's questions, I will also address several other issues raised by customers during the Commission's three public comment sessions.

Q. WOULD YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR REJOINDER TESTIMONY?

- A. Certainly. My rejoinder testimony focuses on five major issues. These issues are as follows:
 - Ownership of Project Magnolia. It is my position that this should not even be an issue in this rate case and the Company does not concede that the Commission even has the right to make a decision regarding who owns the pipeline. The overwhelming evidence supports the fact that Brooke owns Project Magnolia. Despite Staff's assertions to the contrary, ownership status is not determined based on generic and outdated information from prior rate cases.
 - Cost Recovery for Water Deliveries Through Project Magnolia. By contrast, this is an issue the Commission can and should address in this docket. Buying excess water from Strawberry Water Company ("Strawberry Water") for delivery through Project Magnolia is currently the only viable water supply alternative to trucking when the wells in Pine Water's CC&N are inadequate to meet customer demand. To date, Pine Water has never paid for such water, requiring Brooke to subsidize water service. That subsidy is going to cease in the near future. Therefore, without adequate cost recovery, Pine Water will not be able to buy water from Strawberry Water for delivery through Project Magnolia.
 - Water Supply Issues. Water in and around Pine, Arizona is in scarce supply. In response, Intervenor John Breninger continues to advocate massive deep well drilling in the Strawberry Valley north of Pine, but refuses to address the ratemaking impacts of his proposed plan. The District has hired yet another consultant, Michael Ploughe, who contradicts the conclusions reached by the District's prior consultants that there is no additional water in Pine, Arizona. Not surprisingly, these are the same conclusions Mr. Breninger relies on, and which the Company relied upon in our rebuttal filing. The District's latest consultant also disagrees with Mr. Breninger's conclusion that "we have the water" but recommends Pine Water build a massive storage tank for over \$1 million. Meanwhile, Staff agrees that it is uncertain whether additional supplies are available and points out that a test well can be drilled in the Strawberry Valley for as much \$870,000, but offers no recommendation whether Pine

Water should take such a step and no discussion of the ratemaking impacts. In sum, unless the Commission provides some guidance on these difficult issues, it is virtually impossible for Pine Water to determine what action would be prudent.

- The District's Surrebuttal Filing. For a variety of reasons, the District continues to advocate depriving Pine Water of rate relief at this time. Mr. Bourassa will address a number of the accounting mistakes and misrepresentations offered by District witness Jones. For my part, I will also address several of Mr. Jones' misstatements as well as explain the repercussions of a decision by the Commission to deny rate relief, including the fact that Pine Water would be unable to meet customer demand for water by June 2004.
- Commissioner Hatch-Miller's Letter and Public Comment. Pine Water appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Commissioner's questions and to address a number of issues raised by our customers. It is unfortunate that our customers still appear to lack accurate information regarding these matters and hope these answers to Commissioner Hatch-Miller and some of the additional questions posed during the public comment sessions will set ratepayer minds at ease. Pine Water is doing everything it reasonably can to ensure adequate water for its customers under the most difficult of circumstances.

III. PROJECT MAGNOLIA.

- Q. WHAT ENTITY OWNS PROJECT MAGNOLIA?
- A. Brooke Utilities.
- Q. THE DISTRICT ARGUES THAT PINE WATER HAS PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THAT CLAIM. DO YOU AGREE?
- A. No, the District's claim, actually made in its recent Motion to Consolidate (Docket No. W-03512A-03-0106, January 20, 2004), ignores a mountain of evidence reflecting Brooke's ownership.
- Q. WHEN DID PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA BEGIN?
- A. Sometime in 1997, Brooke began exploring the idea of connecting separate Brooke systems by a pipeline as a means of enhancing the ability to augment supplies in times of critical shortage. In November 1997, SWCA Environmental Consultants,

A.

Inc. completed a cultural resources study for Brooke concerning a 1.9-mile pipeline project. *See* Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 1. A week later, Brooke retained ASL/Sierra Consulting Engineers to provide engineering services related to what by then was known as Project Magnolia. *Id*.

By August of the following year, Brooke had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Forest Service regarding a proposed pipeline from Pine to Strawberry, Arizona. *Id.* In November 1998, again on behalf of Brooke, I wrote to the District seeking clarification of its support or opposition to Project Magnolia. *Id.*

Q. HAS PINE WATER PREVIOUSLY PRODUCED THIS EVIDENCE?

- Some, such as the Forest Service permit, which was attached to my rebuttal testimony along with an ADOT permit application and some examples of invoices for hard plant costs incurred by Brooke in 2000-2001. Frankly, because Pine Water does not believe ownership of the pipeline should be an issue in this case, the Company thought that Staff would be satisfied with the evidence provided in our rebuttal filing clearly evidencing Brooke's ownership of the pipeline. Staff is the party that has attempted to make ownership an issue, rather than focusing on cost recovery. Now, given that Staff has not changed its view in the face of clear and convincing evidence, and that the District has jumped on the bandwagon and submitted sweeping discovery requests, the Company is now forced to go further in an effort to convince the Commission of Brooke's ownership of Project Magnolia. Otherwise, I fear the Company is in for a long and costly struggle.
- Q. PREVIOUSLY YOU TESTIFIED THAT A FINAL DECISION REGARDING WHO WOULD BUILD AND OWN PROJECT MAGNOLIA HAD NOT BEEN MADE WHEN THE 1999 RATE CASE WAS FILED. ARE YOU NOW TESTIFYING A DECISION HAD BEEN MADE?

A. Not at all. This was a complex decision, a lot of factors needed to be considered and evaluated and Brooke could not even be certain it could build the pipeline at all when the Company filed its rate application in February 1999, based on a June 30, 1998 test year. Remember, the Forest Service did not issue the Special Use Permit until February 2000, after all the required assessments and notices were complete. See Hardcastle Rebuttal Exh. 3. A month later the rate case was decided and shortly thereafter a decision was made that Brooke would build, own and operate the pipeline.

Q. WHAT EVIDENCE DOES THE DISTRICT PRESENT SHOWING THAT PINE WATER OWNS THE PIPELINE?

- A. None. Lacking an independent analysis of its own, the District relies on Staff's analysis. Mr. Jones declares that "the best evidence of ownership are the facts that the project was listed as a \$17,040 asset on a plant listing in 1998, and it was included in CWIP and also listed as a capital project to be funded with stock during the Company's last rate case. The Staff appears to have properly recognized the situation." *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of Harry Jones, ("Jones' Sb.") at 12 *citing* Surrebuttal Testimony of Claudio M. Fernandez ("Fernandez Sb.") at 8 (emphasis supplied). Thus, the District simply echoes the same arguments and conclusions advanced by Staff.
- Q. IF NO DECISION REGARDING OWNERSHIP HAD BEEN MADE AT THE TIME THE 1999 RATE CASE WAS FILED, WHY WERE COSTS OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA REFLECTED IN THAT FILING?
- A. I do not know for certain as I was not the "accounting" witness in that rate case, but it appears that some of the invoices for Brooke's 1997-98 activities were paid by subsidiary entities, including E&R Water, Pine Water's predecessor.
- Q. IF BROOKE WAS THE ENTITY ENGAGING THESE CONSULTANTS

AND ENTERING INTO AGREEMENTS, WHY WOULD E&R WATER BE PAYING BROOKE'S INVOICES?

A. It has been several years now and I simply am not sure how we decided which entity would pay which invoice. In some cases, I assume invoices for those earlier activities were sent to Brooke, but many were received by the local office in Arizona, where they were coded for payment and then paid by the subsidiary. As such, there would have been ledger entries for E&R that would have been picked up when the 1999 rate case was filed. Some 1999 invoices in Brooke's name were paid by the subsidiaries as well. Again, I am not really sure why these invoices were routed, in some cases by me, for payment by the subsidiary, except that no final decision had been made regarding who would own Project Magnolia.

I would also note I need to clarify my rebuttal testimony, to the extent I testified that Pine Water's book and records do not reflect payment of any costs associated with Project Magnolia. *E.g.*, Hardcastle Rb. at 21. Although at times I was careful to clarify that no costs of constructing or operating the pipeline were paid by Pine Water, at others times I could have been more careful in my testimony. Again, to be clear, some Project Magnolia costs invoiced to Brooke before the 1999 rate filing was decided in March 2000 were paid by E&R or Pine Water, as explained above and to the extent I stated otherwise that testimony needs to be modified.

Q. MR. HARDCASTLE, AREN'T THESE EXACTLY THE TYPES OF BOOKKEEPING ERRORS THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN HARPING ON THROUGHOUT THIS CASE?

A. Yes, and they have a point about our previous bookkeeping errors. I would note that by 1997-1998, we had owned these systems for only a couple years and the entire utility business was new to us. We also did not have someone of Mr.

Bourassa's experience and skills at the time, or until this case was being prepared really, and mistakes were being made. In any event, this case has taught the Company a lot and by the next rate case the lessons will have been learned and the books will certainly be in much better condition.

- Q. BUT DOESN'T THIS PROVE THE DISTRICT'S POINT THAT ALL OF BROOKE'S RECORDS AND ALL OF THE SUBSIDIARIES NEED TO BE OPENED UP SO THAT THE COMMISSION CAN ENSURE THAT NO HARM HAS COME TO RATEPAYERS?
- A. No. Despite all of the District's claims regarding inadequate record keeping, the District has not pointed to a single instance where our shortcomings have impacted the rates paid by our customers, either currently or in the future. And while I expect the District, and perhaps even Staff, to declare E&R/Pine Water's pre-Decision No. 62400 payment of planning or engineering costs related to Project Magnolia the "smoking-gun", this is not the case. All of the hard costs of the pipeline were paid for by Brooke beginning in 2000, after Decision 62400 rejected any possible ratemaking treatment of those costs, and after the Forest Service and ADOT permits were issued. *See* Rejoinder Testimony of Thomas J. Bourassa ("Bourassa Rj.) at 8-9 & Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 1. Brooke also holds all the permits and approvals and has paid all of the operating and maintenance costs since the pipeline went operational three years ago.
- Q. BUT AREN'T PINE WATER RATEPAYERS, FORMERLY E&R WATER RATEPAYERS, PAYING FOR THOSE COSTS INCURRED BY E&R WATER IN 1997-99 RELATED TO PROJECT MAGNOLIA?
- A. Absolutely not. Not a single dollar spent by E&R to pay Brooke's invoices has ever been included in rate base or operating expenses for ratemaking purposes. It must be recalled that, on Staff's recommendation, the \$17,040 listed as Project

Magnolia costs on Schedule E-5 (Hardcastle Rebuttal Exh. 5) in the last rate case was removed as not being used and useful. Fernandez Sb. at 5. Moreover, none of those pre-Decision No. 62400 costs are included in the original cost of \$449,598 for the pipeline. Instead, with one minor exception for approximately \$1000, the \$449,598 represents the actual costs of constructing the pipeline, paid by Brooke, shown on Brooke's general ledger and incurred in or after September 2000 Bourassa Rj. at 8-9. Of course, I would also note that our customers have yet to pay a dollar for water bought and delivered through Project Magnolia.

- Q. DID STAFF PRESENT ANY NEW EVIDENCE IN ITS SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY THAT WOULD SUPPORT THE CLAIM THAT PINE WATER OWNS PROJECT MAGNOLIA?
- A. Not really. For the most part, Staff merely repeats the position taken in its direct testimony. For example, Mr. Fernandez testifies that the "Company's last rate application reflected CWIP of \$334,242 which represented the cost of Project Magnolia up to the time of the filing." See Fernandez Sb. at 5.²
- Q. IS MR. FERNANDEZ SUGGESTING THAT PINE WATER (OR E&R WATER) SPENT \$334,242 ON PROJECT MAGNOLIA PRIOR TO THE FILING OF THE LAST RATE CASE?
- A. That is exactly what Mr. Fernandez is claiming and obviously he is wrong. That rate application was filed in February 1999. As discussed above, although some costs were incurred prior to and shortly after the filing of the application, and some of those were paid for by E&R/Pine Water, the Forest Service did not issue the

¹ The exception involves an amount paid in 2000 by Pine Water and Strawberry Water as an expense, which payments were later reclassified to Brooke's general ledger. *See* Bourassa Rj. at Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 1.

² This is the same testimony referred to by Chairman Spitzer during the January 29, 2004 Open Meeting on the Company's Surcharge Tariff.

Special Use Permit for the pipeline until February 2000 and it was later in when the hard costs began. *See* Bourassa Rj. at 8, Bourassa Rejoinder Exhibit 1. *See also* Hardcastle Rb. at Exhibits 3 and 4.

Q. WHERE DOES THE \$334,242 FIGURE MR. FERNANDEZ RELIES ON COME FROM?

A. From a schedule entitled Capital Expenditure Budget 1999 through 2003 included in the February 1999 application. One of the listed projects is Project Magnolia at an estimated cost of \$300,000. As I clearly explained in my rebuttal testimony, however, that was a listing of proposed capital budget items under consideration.

See Hardcastle Rb. at 22-23 and Hardcastle Rebuttal Exh. 5.

In fact, the schedule itself contradicts Staff's claim that \$334,242 was spent on the project prior to the last rate case being filed because the schedule in question projects that the costs for Project Magnolia will be incurred in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1999, an estimate that was obviously off by more than one year. *See* Hardcastle Rebuttal Ex. 5. In sum, as Mr. Bourassa explains in his rejoinder, Mr. Fernandez' \$334,242 number does not represent real costs. Therefore, it cannot possibly be the "best evidence of ownership"—as Mr. Jones alleges, nor could it clearly establish ownership, as Mr. Fernandez testifies. *See* Fernandez Sb. at 5.

Q. DID THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZE CWIP TO BE INCLUDED IN RATE BASE IN THE LAST RATE CASE?

- A. No, and this is what makes Staff's arguments so inadequate.
- Q. WHAT DO YOU MEAN, MR. HARDCASTLE?
- A. Staff argues that the Company failed to obtain Commission approval to transfer ownership of Project Magnolia to Brooke. See Fernandez Sb. at 4. Apparently, Staff wishes the Commission to find that Pine Water has violated ARS § 40-285. But how can ownership of an physical asset that does not even exist be transferred?

Again, it wasn't until after the rate case, after all ratemaking treatment of Project Magnolia was rejected, after Brooke received the necessary permits and approvals that Brooke made a final decision to build the pipeline. Again, I do not see how the 1999 rate filing could have established ownership of a non existent asset.

Q. YOU MENTIONED ARS § 40-285. WOULD THAT HAVE BEEN APPLICABLE?

A. I am not a lawyer, but it does not take a lawyer to see that on its face, the statue is not applicable. The statute provides that a public service corporation shall not transfer any part of its plant "necessary or useful" in the performance of its duties without Commission approval. ARS § 40-285.A (emphasis added). Based on Staff's own recommendation, the Commission had just found that any costs related to Project Magnolia, which costs were not the costs of the pipeline itself, were not used and useful in the performance of the utility's duties. See Fernandez Sb. at 5. Again, as of the conclusion of the last rate case in March 2000, there was no pipeline.

Q. BUT THE COMMISSION DID GRANT AUTHORITY TO ISSUE STOCK TO FINANCE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS?

A. That is correct, although that financing approval was not tied to any specific projects, timelines or costs nor had Brooke made final decisions regarding which projects would be undertaken at that time, let alone how those projects would be financed, owned and operated. Again, I am not a lawyer, but it seems to me that issuance of stock in exchange for financing a specific capital project might establish ownership, not the mere grant of unspecified financing authority by the Commission.

Q. WAS THE STOCK EVER ISSUED?

A. No, and no financing for Project Magnolia is found on Pine Water's books or

Q. WHAT ABOUT STAFF'S ASSERTION THAT IT WAS LED TO BELIEVE THAT PROJECT MAGNOLIA WAS GOING TO BE OWNED BY THE COMPANY?

- A. I am not sure what to make of this claim, which Mr. Fernandez supports by reference to the same two aspects of the last rate case, CWIP and financing authority, which I addressed above. *Id.* at 6. The fact remains that the Commission did not include CWIP in rate base and the Company did not issue common stock to fund Project Magnolia. Moreover, at no time after Decision No. 62400 (March 31, 2000) did Brooke or Pine Water represent to Staff that Project Magnolia was being built by Pine Water (or E&R Water), rather than Brooke. As is now clear, Brooke didn't even know who was building the Project until after the last rate case was decided. Therefore, I fail to see how this claim, even if it were true, relieves Staff of its present duty to properly analyze the evidence presented in this case.
- Q. STAFF IS CRITICAL OF THE COMPANY FOR SECOND GUESSING THE PRUDENCY OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S LAST RATE CASE. HOW DO YOU RESPOND?
- A. Staff should try to run a water company in Pine, Arizona before criticizing our business judgment. In fact, after delivering more than 38,000,000 gallons of free water to Pine Water ratepayers through the project, Brooke is second-guessing whether it should have built the pipeline at all. In any event, Staff's argument is irrelevant. As much as one would like to rely upon the Commission and other jurisdictional governmental entities to adhere to consistent regulatory standards, business decisions will often hinge on the risks associated with regulatory change. As I have said, before the last rate case, no final decision had been made regarding who would build Project Magnolia, although management was clearly leaning

towards having it built by Brooke. Ultimately, it was decided that the risks commensurate with the project favored it being built, owned and operated by Brooke.

Q. WHAT OTHER FACTORS LED TO THE FINAL DECISION THAT BROOKE WOULD OWN AND OPERATE PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

- A. Of significant importance to Brooke were considerations related to Gila County. See Hardcastle Rb. at 26. Gila County and real estate interests in Pine, Arizona kept applying political pressure to lift the Commission-imposed moratorium on new service hookups in Pine Water's service territory. Meanwhile, renegade elements within the District continued to voice a desire to supplant Commission authority over the distribution and control of water in the Pine-Strawberry area. Project Magnolia suddenly became a much riskier investment, and Brooke quickly realized that the most efficient way to help alleviate Pine Water's chronic water shortage problems was to build Project Magnolia itself.
- Q. ARE YOU SUGGESTING THAT THE BROOKE COULD NOT EARN A JUST AND REASONABLE RETURN ON PROJECT MAGNOLIA UNDER REGULATION?
- A. I am. Indeed, Staff readily admits that the Company is "partially" correct in asserting that the regulatory process could not provide an adequate rate of return to the Company for Project Magnolia. See Fernandez Sb. at 6. This is certainly being borne out as true in this case where Staff is recommending a 9% cost of equity. See Surrebuttal Testimony of Joel M. Reiker ("Reiker Sb.") at 36. Given the risks that were faced and are still being faced, and the fact that this pipeline likely could not be built today, the current value of Project Magnolia greatly exceeds original cost and 9% is far too low a rate of return.
- Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. JONES' CHARACTERIZATION OF YOUR

ARGUMENT REGARDING THE RISK BORNE BY BROOKE AS WEAK?

A. "Weak" is a term that should be reserved for testimony that is circular in nature, and conclusory at best. Mr. Jones has no knowledge whatsoever of the situation Brooke faced in the mid to late 1990's after acquiring this system and therefore can only rely on unsupported speculation. Moreover, his contention that Brooke and Pine Water face the same risk everyday fails to recognize the simple caveat that regulated entities have rates of return established by regulators, while unregulated entities have their returns set by the market. See Jones Sb. at 13.

He also incorrectly assumes that Brooke can just unilaterally impose additional charges on Pine Water. *Id.* Besides a violation of the Wheeling Agreement, Pine Water would only be allowed to recover from ratepayers an amount established by the Commission.

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY FINAL COMMENTS REGARDING STAFF'S POSITION THAT PINE WATER OWNS PROJECT MAGNOLIA?

- A. Yes. It should be obvious that Staff has found an opportunity to take advantage of Brooke in order to provide a windfall to Pine Water's ratepayers. Brooke's investment in Project Magnolia was made at a time when risk was high. Now that the pipeline is built and the risks associated with construction reduced, Staff seeks to secure an asset built at high risk to the Company's shareholder for a bargain basement price. In short, Staff refuses to recognize the risks Brooke undertook in order to address the water shortage issues in Pine, Arizona.
- IV. PROJECT MAGNOLIA COST RECOVERY.
- Q. DO YOU STILL BELIEVE A \$15 PER THOUSAND WHEELING CHARGE IS REASONABLE?
- A. Yes, for the reasons Mr. Bourassa and I have testified to throughout this case. See Hardcastle Rb. at 27-32; Bourassa Rb. at 14-15. Put simply, this is a market-based

rate taking into account the alternatives and reflective of the risk Brooke took in building the pipeline.

Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. BRENINGER'S "CHALLENGE" TO JUSTIFY THE \$15 PER 1000 GALLONS WHEELING CHARGE?

A. Mr. Breninger's challenge is after the fact. In my rebuttal testimony, I provide several different approaches to support the basis for a wheeling charge of \$15 per 1000 gallons. Hardcastle Rb. at 27-32. He simply ignores this testimony in issuing his challenge. By contrast, I challenge Mr. Breninger to provide evidence that contradicts my testimony. In fact, I even provided a comparison of the cost of Project Magnolia relative to the costs of the massive deep well project Mr. Breninger recommends Pine Water pursue. *Id*.

Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF OTHER SITUATIONS WHERE AFFILIATES PROVIDE SERVICES TO REGULATED UTILITIES?

A. I believe many public service corporations (e.g., Arizona Public Service, Qwest Corporation) are major beneficiaries of services provided by parent companies or affiliates, and the Commission has administrative rules to regulate such interaffiliate transactions. *See* A.A.C. R14-2-801 *et seq*. The transaction at issue in this case, the delivery of water through Project Magnolia by Brooke, has been subjected to a similar level of scrutiny.

O. DOES THIS MAKE BROOKE A PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION?

A. I do not think so. Again, I cannot offer a legal opinion but I am aware that the Arizona courts have held that the El Paso natural gas line did not make that entity a public service corporation. See Southwest Gas Corp. v. Arizona Corporation Commission, 169 Ariz. 279 (App. 1991). Like Brooke, El Paso has entered into long-term contracts. Moreover, unlike El Paso, Brooke does not sell to any endusers. Both Pine Water and Strawberry Water, the only two potential customers of

the pipeline, are re-sellers. Id. at 286-89.

- Q. BUT YOU AGREE THAT THE COMMISSION HAS THE POWER TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF EXPENSE PINE WATER CAN RECOVER FOR WATER DELIVERIES THROUGH PROJECT MAGNOLIA?
- A. Of course. However, Brooke is not bound by a decision of the Commission to set the wheeling rate based on the more traditional, regulatory cost of service approach.
- Q. DOES THIS MEAN BROOKE WILL STOP DELIVERING WATER THROUGH PROJECT MAGNOLIA IF THE COMMISSION DOES NOT APPROVE THE \$15 PER THOUSAND WHEELING CHARGE?
- A. Not necessarily. Brooke will have to evaluate the amount the Commission authorizes Pine Water to recover from ratepayers for this service. If Brooke determines that the level of recovery is insufficient to cover its expenses and provide a return on its investment, it will have to evaluate its options and make a business decision. Certainly, one of those options would be discontinuing a service Pine Water cannot afford.
- Q. MR. HARDCASTLE, ISN'T BROOKE JUST USING ITS OWNERSHIP OF PROJECT MAGNOLIA TO COERCE FAVORABLE RATEMAKING TREATMENT OUT OF THE COMMISSION?
- A. That was clearly the view expressed by some Commissioners during the January 29, 2004 Open Meeting to consider the Company's requested amendment to its Water Augmentation Surcharge Tariff ("Surcharge Tariff") to include the costs of purchasing water from Strawberry Water for delivery through Project Magnolia. In fact, the Commission expressed such displeasure with Pine Water for even making such a request, the Company was threatened with an Order to Show Cause and the simultaneous suspension of the Surcharge Tariff if Brooke didn't continue to

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provide free water from Strawberry Water and free delivery of such water through Project Magnolia. *See* Transcript of Special Open Meeting, January 29, 2004 ("TR") at 125-167. Clearly, the Commission was determined to make sure Brooke and Pine Water did, as one Commissioner put it, "do what's right." Tr. at 136. In other words, I guess it is fair to say that the Commission agreed with the District's view that Brooke is guilty of extortion. Tr. at 168.

Q. HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THESE ALLEGATIONS?

The Commission is mistaking business reality for blackmail. In doing so, they are lending credence to the District's misuse of this proceeding to drive us out of business in Pine and Strawberry, Arizona. Brooke spent at least \$450,000 building Project Magnolia. It has yet to recover one dollar for that investment. To make matters worse, Brooke has also been forced to pay for the water Pine Water buys from Strawberry Water because Pine water cannot afford that either. From February 2001 through the end of last year, Brooke had subsidized Pine Water's ratepayers to the tune of more than \$500,000. Against this backdrop, Brooke made a business decision to stop the bleeding by stopping deliveries through the pipeline. Of course, this decision was made with full knowledge that the same water could be purchased from Strawberry Water and hauled by truck with an assurance of cost recovery under the Surcharge Tariff. So, while water costs would have increased to customers, the same quantity of water would have been available.

Q. WHAT WAS STAFF'S REACTION WHEN INFORMED OF THIS DECISION?

A. Staff's initial reaction was quite unfavorable. Nonetheless, recognizing the economic value of Brooke's service to Pine Water through the continued use of Project Magnolia, Staff suggested that an equitable solution lay in amending the Surcharge Tariff to include reasonable recovery for transportation and water costs

associated with Project Magnolia.

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SO THE AMENDED SURCHARGE TARIFF WAS STAFF'S IDEA? Q.

Yes, and it was a very good compromise to Brooke's concern over continuing to provide tens of thousands of dollars worth of water to Pine Water ratepayers for Therefore, at Staff's suggestion, the Company submitted a Notice of Amendment to its Water Augmentation Surcharge Tariff to the Commission on January 15, 2004. This did not change Staff's view, however, that Brooke was somehow trying to "extort" money from ratepayers – money that Brooke or any other vendor would be entitled to for services rendered.

Of course, as we now know, the Commission disagreed with the compromise. Now, in the face of the Commission's threats Brooke has made another business decision and will continue to transport water through Project Magnolia and subsidize Pine Water's customers.

DOES THIS MEAN THAT THE COMMISSION WAS RIGHT? O.

A. Not at all. It means we will accept the Commission's charge to "do the right thing" and allow the rate case to be completed.

Q. WILL BROOKE CONTINUE TO SUBSIDIZE WATER **SERVICE** INDEFINITELY?

No. However, Brooke has taken the Commission at its word when it made itself Α. clear that this rate case needs to be resolved as soon as possible. Therefore, Brooke has committed to continuing buying water from Strawberry Water and delivering it through Project Magnolia through May 2004. However, if rate relief is not granted before the summer water season commences, which is approximately June 1, 2004, Brooke will have to reevaluate its decision. The same thing is true if rate relief is granted by then but is deemed inadequate to allow Pine Water to pay for water purchased from Strawberry Water and to pay for delivery of such water through Project Magnolia.

Q. SO, BROOKE UTILITIES IS ATTEMPTING TO COERCE A FAVORABLE DECISION OUT OF THE COMMISSION?

A. Absolutely not, although I suspect this is exactly what the District and Staff will continue to assert. Frankly, I am amazed that anyone can criticize a company like Brooke for choosing to discontinue the loss of as much as tens of thousands of dollars each month. I am curious what has happened to Staff's view that "goodness deserves to be rewarded."

The Commission has found over and over again that we provide adequate water service in Pine, Arizona. *See* Decision Nos. 62400, 64400, 65435, 65914. The Commission has also noted the vast improvement in water service in Pine since Brooke took over several decaying water systems from Rich Williamson, at Staff's suggestion. For years, Mr. Williamson failed to make any capital improvements or repairs leaving the water systems in awful condition – despite Commission regulation. Water shortages were frequent and outages all too common. For Brooke's trouble, it has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars since acquiring these systems less than 10 years ago. And now, thanks to the District, Pine Water is forced to spend tens of thousands of dollars defending every accounting entry, every operational decision and every regulatory filing the Company has ever made. All that goodness, and very little reward.

Brooke invested several years and substantial capital to develop and build a project, at its expense – not the expense of ratepayers – that no one else had attempted and without ever knowing whether the pipeline would get used; and after listening to the so-called "water experts" at Gila County proclaim that the development of Project Magnolia was "premature." Brooke has since delivered some 40 million gallons of totally free water to Pine Water customers, without

breaking its promises to the customers of Strawberry Water to not limit the water supply in favor of Pine Water customers. Now, we have Staff's recommendation that Brooke never get paid for any of it. *See* Bourassa Rj. Exhibit 9; Reiker Sb. at 3. It should come as no surprise that we are asking the Commission to reject Staff's efforts to confiscate Brooke's investment and provide Pine Water the financial means to continue to provide the best water service Pine residents have known in decades. Put bluntly, it is the Commission's turn to "do the right thing."

- V. WATER SUPPLY ISSUES.
- Q. HOW WOULD PINE WATER LIKE THE COMMISSION TO ADDRESS THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN PINE, ARIZONA THROUGH THIS PROCEEDING?
- A. When this application was filed, the Company sought three things from the Commission with respect to the water supply shortage in Pine Water's CC&N. First, recovery of the Company's operating expenses, including a mechanism to recover water augmentation costs actually incurred. This was and is imperative if Pine Water is to avoid water outages. Second, a Water Exploration Surcharge to provide an equitable funding mechanism for water exploration projects. Due to customer opposition, that request was withdrawn. Third, guidance from the Commission.

Q. WHAT SORT OF GUIDANCE CAN THE COMMISSION PROVIDE?

A. No one knows whether there are additional water supplies available for Pine, Arizona. If there are, no one knows for certain where and how deep those additional supplies will be found. If found and available for delivery, no one knows the cost, although it will be substantial. Certainly, against this backdrop, the Commission can provide some guidance on what reasonable and prudent steps Pine Water is expected to take.

Q. MR. HARDCASTLE, ARE YOU ASKING THE COMMISSION TO MAKE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS REGARDING SPECIFIC CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS?

A. No, although after witnessing its frustration over Brooke's most recent business decision, I would think the Commission would jump at the chance to play a more active role in Northern Gila County water politics and planning. What I really seek though is simple. Right now, under normal operating conditions, including the Commission-imposed Curtailment Tariff, Pine Water we can meet customer demand with water supplies available in Pine, Brooke's deliveries through Project Magnolia and water hauling. As long as the Commission ensures adequate cost recovery, this should continue for the foreseeable future at rates that, while arguably high, reflect the severe water supply limitations in the area.

However, some are demanding more. For instance, John Breninger continues to advocate that the Company invest in excess of \$4 million dollars for deep well drilling in the Strawberry Valley. If water is found in these deep wells, it will have to be pumped and delivered into the Pine Water system at significant additional expense. The District wants the Commission to deny rate relief until Pine Water "establishes immediate goals and plans, and supplies meaningful financial resources, in an attempt to find more water to support the service demands and projected growth of the Certificated Service Area." *See* Jones Sb. at 3. I do not know what the District envisions, but it doesn't sound cheap. Finally, Mr. Ploughe suggests that Pine Water build a one million gallon storage tank, which will cost at least one million dollars.

None of these proposed solutions is certain to result in additional water for Pine Water's ratepayers. What if we build a million gallon storage tank and can't keep it filled due to limited water supplies? What if we drill an \$870,000 test well

in the Strawberry Valley and no water is found? Is Brooke expected to again forego recovery of and on its investments? And what if, by chance, these efforts are successful beyond our wildest dreams? We have 2000 ratepayers. Is this Commission prepared to saddle them with the costs of drilling, pumping and delivering water from deep wells in the Strawberry Valley? The capital costs on a \$4 million investment, compared to the cost of water delivered through Project Magnolia is more than \$71.00 per 1000 gallons. Mr. Ploughe's one million gallon storage tank would cost ratepayers an additional \$ 200,000 per year in revenue requirement which translates to an approximate 30 percent rate increase over the test year revenues. Is that really a viable option? I do not think it is too much to ask that the Commission shed some light on these difficult questions. If the Commission does not think ratepayers can afford these projects, it should say so before Pine Water makes a commitment from which there is no cheap return.

Q. HAS STAFF ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED THE WATER SUPPLY ISSUE FACING THE COMPANY?

A. No. Staff has consistently failed to adequately address this issue in its testimony. Remarkably, Pine Water was ordered to prepare a Water Augmentation Plan as part of this filing, at Staff's recommendation, and they have provided virtually no comment on that plan.

Q. DOES STAFF STATE WHETHER IT BELIEVES ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR CUSTOMERS IN PINE, ARIZONA?

A. After reviewing the District's *Investigation of Groundwater Availability* submitted by Mr. Breninger, Staff engineer Marlin Scott, Jr. concludes that the actual amount of water available in Pine will remain questionable until a test/production well is drilled and tested for sustained flow rate verification. *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of Marlin Scott, Jr. ("Scott Sb.") at 5. According to Mr. Scott, this well could cost as

much as \$870,580, with no guarantee of success. Id. at 4.

Q. DID STAFF MAKE A RECOMMENDATION REGARDING WHETHER THIS TEST/PRODUCTION WELL SHOULD BE DRILLED?

- A. No. Staff does not discuss whether it would be prudent for Pine Water to spend an amount of money that is considerably larger than its existing rate base to drill a test well that may never lead to a viable new water source for the Company's ratepayers.
- Q. WOULDN'T THESE TYPES OF COSTS HAVE BEEN FUNDED BY APPROVAL OF THE WATER EXPLORATION SURCHARGE INITIALLY REQUESTED BY PINE WATER?
- A. Yes, in part. However, it would have taken some time before enough funds were collected to constitute "meaningful financial resources" given the magnitude of these types of projects. Of course, every other party and many of our customers vehemently opposed the surcharge, so it was withdrawn from our application. Nevertheless, Staff has had ample opportunity to address the ratemaking impacts of the recommendations set forth by the District and Mr. Breninger. It has simply chosen not to do so. I am not sure we can ever solve the region's water supply problems, but I am absolutely sure we will not be able to do it alone.
- Q. HAVE YOU HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF DISTRICT WITNESS MICHAEL PLOUGHE?
- A. Yes. Mr. Ploughe suggests that "newly developed information" shows that drilling in Pine, Arizona may lead to a new water source and essentially concludes that the construction of a new one million gallon water storage tank will solve the Company's water supply needs. See Surrebuttal Testimony of Michael Ploughe ("Ploughe Sb.") at 4, 6. In advancing these arguments, Mr. Ploughe repeatedly contradicts the recent hydrology study commissioned by the District.

- A. None whatsoever. He even fails to identify the "few exceptions" to his general rule that nearly all water systems in the region experience summer peak demands in excess of water production rates. *Id.* at 3. Nor could he produce any in response to data requests. Instead, Mr. Ploughe relies on the same District study he criticizes to justify his claim that there is more water in Pine, Arizona, although he concedes the authors of the report conclude otherwise. *See* District response to data request 3.11, copy attached hereto as Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 2. Mr. Ploughe's testimony on the availability of water is simply the latest in a long line of contradictory hydrological assessments concerning the Pine-Strawberry, Arizona region.
- A NUMBER Q. DOESN'T MR. PLOUGHE HAVE **OF** YEARS **OF EXPERIENCE** ADDRESSING HYDROLOGY **ISSUES** ON THE **MOGOLLON RIM?**
- A. Mr. Ploughe has worked as the Water Resources Hydrologist for the Town of Payson for sometime. Mr. Ploughe has an incentive to present his views in a manner that preserves optimism over additional water resources on the Rim. Evidence is another thing. Even Mr. Ploughe's discussion of water production for the Town of Payson is not supported by one ounce of empirical data. See Ploughe Sb. at 4. More importantly, Mr. Ploughe makes no attempt to explain how water in and under Payson translates into water in and under Pine.
- Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. PLOUGHE'S SUGGESTION THAT THE CURRENT MOGOLLON RIM WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STUDY SPONSORED BY THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION REPRESENTS A VIABLE SOLUTION TO PINE WATER'S SUPPLY PROBLEM?
- A. Mr. Ploughe fails to provide one example where the efforts of any such group in the

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past has produced <u>one</u> single gallon of water for the people of Pine or Strawberry. In light of such a poor track record, I fail to grasp how Brooke or the Company's participation in this most recent effort can be financially justified. Without the prospect of meaningful results, I will continue to hold that such efforts provide customers a false sense of hope that if someone else spends enough money, a solution to the water shortages will be reached.

Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. PLOUGHE THAT WATER SHORTAGES ARE A FUNCTION OF STORAGE CAPACITY?

- A. Mr. Ploughe's analysis misses the mark. See Ploughe Sb. at 2. Use of storage capacity is directly limited by water production. It does not matter how much storage capacity Pine Water has if it does not have the water production to fill it.
- Q. WOULDN'T THE ADDITION OF A ONE MILLION GALLON STORAGE TANK MINIMIZE OR ALLEVIATE THE NEED TO HAUL WATER TO THE PINE WATER SYSTEM?
- A. Even assuming the Company could produce the water to fill such a tank, the answer would still be no. More than doubling Pine Water's existing storage capacity would not even get the Company through a long Fourth of July weekend. A one million gallon water storage tank would likely cost more than \$1 million to construct. This is equivalent to 6,410 loads of water that is bought only when needed, or about 8-10 years of water hauling, using 2003 numbers. Therefore, it is questionable that such an asset would be considered used and useful for regulatory purposes.
- Q. IS PINE WATER CURRENTLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE WATER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS?
- A. Yes. Mr. Ploughe's recommendation for water storage is in excess, by a considerable margin, of storage requirements applicable to the Company and to

which Pine Water has complied. Therefore, it would be difficult for the Company to justify the addition of a new water storage improvement without specific direction from the Commission so that proper financing and cost recovery can occur.

- Q. DOES MR. PLOUGHE PROVIDE ANY TESTIMONY ON THE RATEMAKING IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTING A ONE MILLION GALLON WATER STORAGE TANK?
- A. No, and again in data requests the District failed to provide support, including financial and ratemaking analysis, for its massive storage tank project. See District response to Company Data Request 3.14 and 3.15, copy attached hereto at Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 3.
- Q. HAS MR. BRENINGER PROVIDED HIS OWN SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY ON THE ISSUE OF WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY FOR PINE WATER COMPANY?
- A. Yes. Mr. Breninger's general conclusion is the same as it has always been that water exists north of Pine, Arizona and all the Company has to do is go get it. *See* Surrebuttal Testimony of John Breninger ("Breninger Sb.") at 1-2. However, like Staff and the District, Mr. Breninger also fails to adequately address the financial impact to Pine Water's ratepayers of his recommendations for deep well drilling in Strawberry.
- Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR BRENINGER'S CONCLUSION THAT PINE WATER HAS NOT BEEN EXCLUDED FROM UNDERTAKING VIABLE SOLUTIONS TO ITS WATER SUPPLY NEEDS?
- A. Mr. Breninger assertions to the contrary, Pine Water <u>has</u> been excluded from undertaking "viable" solutions to overcome chronic water supply problems, primarily because viability includes considerations of financial impact, operational

reality, risk and reward, and most importantly, regulatory authority. Without these functions in place, it is impossible for Pine Water to pursue the solution that lies just beneath the surface, as Mr. Breninger suggests. Mr. Breninger simply fails to grasp the magnitude of the financial impact of his recommendations. *See* Hardcastle Rb. at 7-8. Moreover, given Staff's recommendation that the Commission confiscate Brooke's assets and then provide an anemic rate of return, we cannot ignore these realities.

- Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. BRENINGER'S "CHALLENGE" TO YOUR ASSERTION THAT GROUNDWATER MAY NOT BE LEGALLY AVAILABLE EVEN IF FOUND?
- A. Mr. Breninger is not qualified to make legal conclusions regarding Arizona water law. See Breninger Sb. at 2. At a minimum, numerous legal requirements exist for drilling, building pipelines and general permitting. Neither Brooke nor Pine Water have any idea what other entities with interests in such water supplies, if they exist, would do to protect their rights. Mr. Breninger does not know either.
- VI. REJOINDER TO THE DISTRICT.
- Q. DOES THE DISTRICT MAINTAIN ITS POSITION THAT RATE RELIEF SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DENIED AT THIS TIME?
- A. Yes. See Jones Sb. at 3. Apparently, it is the District's position that Pine Water is not entitled to rate relief until the Company satisfies every one of its claims and demands. Or, until the District condemns or otherwise acquires Brooke's assets in Gila County, whichever comes first. Of course, without rate relief soon, it will more likely be the latter. As I testified earlier, Brooke is not going to continue subsidizing water service indefinitely.
- Q. WHY DO YOU BELIEVE THE DISTRICT INTERVENED IN THIS PROCEEDING?

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A. I believe Gila County has hijacked the District, hired several consultants and a lawyer and intervened in this rate case in order to pursue its long-standing agenda against Brooke's operations in Northern Gila County. I believe the only interests the District cares about protecting are those of real estate developers and the potential for a larger tax base.

Q. ISN'T THE DISTRICT SIMPLY ATTEMPTING TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF RATEPAYERS?

A. That is certainly what the District would like the Commission to believe. *E.g.*, Jones Sb. at 9. However, the District is being administered by Gila County and Gila County made the decision to intervene in this rate case, after the last elected board declined to do so. *See* Hardcastle Rb. at 32-35. At the same time, Gila County is making efforts to condemn Pine Water, as well as the rest of Brooke's interests in the region.

Q. HASN'T THE DISTRICT ALSO SOUGHT DELETION OF PINE WATER'S CC&N WHILE THE RATE CASE IS STILL PENDING?

A. Yes, and I am confident this is no coincidence. Apparently, the District's strategy is to convince the Commission to deny rate relief and then when Pine Water can no longer afford to provide water utility services to its customers argue that Pine Water has fallen short of the obligations imposed under its CC&N. Pine Water's assets would most certainly be easier to condemn if the Company lost its CC&N. Clearly, however, we have no intention of giving up our assets and without a CC&N, the Company has no obligation to serve. In the end, therefore, I fear the District's actions will have a negative impact on Pine Water's ratepayers for years to come.

Q. DO OTHERS SHARE YOUR VIEWS REGARDING THE DISTRICT'S ULTERIOR MOTIVES?

A. Yes, for one, Mr. Breninger does. He filed a motion in this case seeking to

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disqualify the District from participating in this proceeding due to lack of adequate authorization and inconsistency with the needs of the District's members. addition, several customers have recently and publicly voiced grave suspicions about the District's motives. See Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 4.

MR. HARDCASTLE, DO YOU HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL RESPONSE TO Q. THE DISTRICT'S SURREBUTTAL FILING?

- Frankly, I am not sure how to respond. As a practical matter, District witness Jones Α. has challenged every accounting entry, every operational decision and every regulatory filing we have ever made. On top of that, he has repeatedly questioned my personal credibility and integrity. I cannot possibly respond to every allegation, nor should I have to given that the majority of his assertions are either wrong or immaterial.
- ARE YOU SUGGESTING THAT PINE WATER'S OPERATIONS AND Q. RECORD KEEPING ARE NOT SUBJECT TO SCRUTINY?
- Absolutely not. Everything we do as a public service corporation is subject to Α. scrutiny. We are a heavily regulated business. What troubles me is the District's exaggeration, distortion and misrepresentation of facts. See, generally, Bourassa Rejoinder at 19-24.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN? Q.

Α. For instance, Mr. Jones complains about our operating history. However, we are in compliance with every applicable ADEQ and Commission regulation and requirement. See, e.g., Direct Testimony of Marlin Scott, Jr. at Exhibit MSJ. Mr. Jones' also alleges a seemingly infinite number of so-called accounting errors. Yet Staff, which analyzes hundreds of rate filings and has presumably reviewed all of the testimony in this case, including Mr. Jones' claims, has expressed concern over one book keeping error. Instead, our disagreements with Staff involve larger policy

issues, like cost of capital, or treatment of Project Magnolia and deferred taxes. Moreover, despite all of his accusations, Mr. Jones has not identified a single instance where a so-called record keeping error has impacted the amounts paid by customers or the amount to be paid if new rates are improved.

Q. ARE YOU SAYING THAT NONE OF THESE SO-CALLED BOOKKEEPING ERRORS OCCURRED?

A. Again, no. Just that they are either exaggerated and distorted or immaterial, or both. Additionally, even where we try to explain, the District persists in its position. Mr. Jones' repeated discussion of the recording of property tax payments is a perfect example.

Mr. Bourassa addressed this matter, explaining that the level of property tax expense approved in this proceeding will be based on historic and projected revenue, not historic costs recorded on the Company's books, in or out of the test year. Bourassa Rb. at 17. Staff's agrees with Mr. Bourassa (Fernandez Sb. at 10) and Mr. Bourassa has testified that the erroneous recording of property tax payments is of no consequence to the setting of rates in this proceeding. Nonetheless, Mr. Jones raises the issue again in his surrebuttal, again without identifying any negative impact on ratepayers. *See* Jones Sb. at 5.

Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE ANOTHER EXAMPLE?

A. Yes. Throughout this proceeding, the District has alleged that Pine Water has a major violation of ADEQ regulations because it had not filed its consumer confidence reports. See District's Motion to Compel (December 10, 2003) at 10. After this was first raised, the Company provided the District with copies of those filings showing that they were timely filed with ADEQ. See Pine Water Opposition to Motion to Compel (December 19, 2003) at Exhibit 5. Rather than confirming ADEQ's error, if it still had doubt, the District continues to allege that these filings

were not timely made. And worse, as seen in the following data request response, the District cites this example as a basis to question our accounting and assert that the Commission should question my credibility:

#4.1-15 Incorrect Statements Related to Failure of Water Quality/Operating Issues/Reporting Issues: PWCo and SWCo both failed to submit required Consumer Confidence reports (classed as a "major" violations) to ADEQ and they did not report that fact for PWCo at Interrogatory 18. Again, this type response goes to witness credibility and brings into question cost of necessary operational controls or procedures. (District Response to Company Data Request 4.1-15, copy attached hereto as Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 5).

The District knows full well that Pine Water timely made the subject filings with ADEQ. Yet, they perpetuate the misrepresentation that Pine Water's failure resulted in a major violation.

Q ARE THEY ANY OTHER SPECIFIC PORTIONS OF MR. JONES' TESTIMONY YOU WISH TO RESPOND TO AT THIS TIME?

- A. Yes, there are a couple other points I wish to address. One involves Mr. Jones' claim that my calculation of the cost of long term solutions to inadequate water supplies at \$100-\$500 per month is merely a scare tactic aimed at discrediting the District. See Jones Sb. at 11. In response, Mr. Jones also claims that for less than \$10 per month per parcel water will magically appear where it did not exist before. Id. No evidence is offered to support this claim. In any case, my calculation not a scare tactic it is the reality facing the Company's ratepayers if Pine Water were to pursue Mr. Breninger's recommendations to drill for water in the Strawberry Valley.
- Q. WHAT ABOUT MR. JONES' ACCUSATION THAT PINE WATER HAS BLOCKED THE DISTRICT FROM GAINING ACCESS TO BROOKE UTILITIES' BOOKS AND RECORDS.
- A. According to Mr. Jones the Commission must order Brooke Utilities' books and

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records opened up in order to ensure that Brooke can keep Pine Water afloat. Id. at 11. I understood the purpose of rate relief is to ensure that shareholders do not have to subsidize service by providing rates that allow for the recovery of reasonable operating expenses and a fair return on the value of the utility property devoted to public service.

In any event, Pine Water has consistently objected to the District's discovery requests that seek access to Brooke's books and records based on relevancy and jurisdiction. On January 15, 2004, Judge Nodes sustained Pine Water's objections. Unfortunately, Mr. Jones ignores Judge Nodes' decision and continues to argue that access to Brooke's books and records is warranted in light of his worn-out accusations about significant errors, misleading statements and inconsistencies. Id. at 12. His testimony is evidence that the District will continue to waste the Commission and Pine Water's valuable time and resources to continue its fishing expedition.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION.

- Q. DID YOU ATTEND THE COMMISSION'S PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION **IN PINE, ARIZONA ON DECEMBER 8, 2003?**
- Α. Yes, and a number of questions/issues were raised that I would like to address.
- WHY ARE YOU ADDRESSING THESE QUESTIONS/ISSUES IN YOUR Q. **REJOINDER TESTIMONY?**
- A. For two reasons. First, we are concerned that our customers do not have accurate information regarding the Company's application, its operations and the water supply situation we deal with every day. Second, we received a letter on December 9, 2003 from Commissioner Hatch-Miller asking the Company to respond to 8 separate questions raised during the public comment session. For convenience, I have attached a copy of Commissioner Hatch-Miller's letter to my rejoinder

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testimony as Hardcastle Rejoinder Exhibit 6.

Q. REFERRING TO THE FIRST OF COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S QUESTIONS, "WHY ISN'T THERE A MORATORIUM ON HOOKUPS UNTIL RELIABLE WATER SOURCES ARE SECURED?"

- The issue of a moratorium on new water connections in Pine Water is has long and Α. controversial history that dates back to the late 1980's. The number of allowed water connections has varied over years from zero per month to the present level of twenty-five water meters per month, which was unanimously approved by the Commission. See Decision No. 64400 (Jan. 31, 2002). At that time, the Commission realized, and rightly so, that much of the criticism of Pine Water coming from the community, and especially Gila County, was related to their charge that Pine Water was "unable to serve" new connections pursuant to the Commission-imposed moratorium against further connections. See Decision No. 65435 (Dec. 9, 2002). In the end, it became clear that as long as Pine Water was precluded from making new connections, Gila County would carve up Pine Water's CC&N by forming water improvement districts.
- BUT IF PINE WATER CANNOT SERVE WHAT IS WRONG WITH Q. ANOTHER PROVIDER BEING FORMED?
- A. The reason for the moratorium was a lack of available water supplies due to the prevailing hydrology. The creation of separate entities under the authority of Gila County does not bring more water to the equation. It merely allows more straws in the same deficient aquifer. Thus, the Commission determined that if Pine Water was not allowed some limited authority to install new water connections that the proliferation of water improvement districts by Gila County would place the water supply to existing customers very much in jeopardy.
- Q. REFERRING TO THE SECOND OF COMMISSIONER HATCH-

FENNEMORE CRAIG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
PHOENIX

MILLER'S QUESTIONS, "WHY SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE REQUIRED TO PAY A BASE MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGE DURING TIMES WHEN NO WATER IS AVAILABLE TO THEM?"

- A. From a ratemaking standpoint, a utility's water system infrastructure is based on peak water demands, not minimum demand. The water system exists in the anticipation that customers will use water when needed and it must be able to deliver as much water as needed at any given time, although it is sometimes limited by available water. In addition to the water system infrastructure available on demand, operating costs such as salaries and wages, employee benefits, rents, insurance, telephone, etc., must be paid. The utility must pay these expenses regardless of the number gallons sold to customers. Base rates (monthly minimums) generally do not cover the fixed costs of a utility. In fact, in many cases, base rates (monthly minimums) cover less than two-thirds of the costs the utility must pay regardless of the gallons sold. Paying the monthly minimum is akin to making auto loan payments, auto insurance payments, and annual auto registration fees. These cost must be paid regardless of whether you drive your car or not.
- Q. REFERRING TO THE THIRD OF COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S QUESTIONS, "WHY SHOULD CUSTOMERS RESIDING IN AREAS THAT HAVE ADEQUATE WATER PRESSURE, SUCH AS PORTAL III, BE REQUIRED TO PAY CHARGES FOR HAULING ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIES?"
- A. There are a number of reasons. First, as the District's *Investigation of Groundwater Availability* shows, the water supply is very fragile throughout Pine Water's CC&N and no area is exempt from the need for augmented water supplies because customer demand on an area-by-area basis cannot be predicted with any certainty.

These augmented water supplies are available to ALL Pine Water customers because the delivery infrastructure is interconnected. There is no way to differentiate water deliveries to Pine Water customers by area or subdivision, at least not without separate tariff and pricing structures, which would lead to regulatory confusion, administrative melt down and intra-service area discrimination.

Q. ARE THERE OPERATIONAL ADVANTAGES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM?

- A. Yes. A water system that is interconnected in a "loop" fashion is far more reliable, efficient, and cost effective than a "dead end" system where water cannot circulate throughout the system. For example, a "looped" system prevents problems like adequate water storage facilities from being required in a specific subdivision because sources of water and water storage can be utilized from other areas of the water system. Moreover, the fragility of Pine Water's supply is, at times, so critical that management must include the ability to "move" water from one area of the water system to another using the network of pipes and infrastructure. The ability to "move" water through the use of differentiated pressure zones in the water system is a key component to keeping customers supplied with water throughout periods of peak demand.
- Q. REFERRING TO THE FOURTH QUESTION POSED BY COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER, "HOW CAN THE COMPANY BETTER COMMUNICATE THE STATUS OF ITS WATER SUPPLY TO ITS CUSTOMERS IN AN UNDERSTANDABLE, FACTUAL AND TIMELY MANNER?"
- A. That is a good question. It is also a fair question, although difficult to answer. We have a substantial electronic mailing list, over 2000 names, and provide information

through that medium on a regular basis. There are also signs (five large signs posted for both directions along Hwy 87) and postings to advise of changes in the restrictions under the Commission-imposed Curtailment Tariff. We have a toll free number and a call center open 9am-3pm Monday through Friday, with emergency services available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Pine Water recently established a 2nd toll-free Pine information line in response to one of the requirements in the Pine meter modification order. The Company has also voluntarily, under no direction by the Commission or any other regulatory agency, mailed notices in late spring to each customer in Pine reminding them of the rules of our water conservation program, and requesting that they "use water wisely" in the upcoming summer months. In short, customers that want information can get it in a timely manner. But how much information is sufficient?

Through the years, Pine Water has produced community brochures, conducted meetings, participated in regional water study groups, and met with hundreds of customers individually to discuss the nature of the local water supply. In fact, in 2002 Pine Water commissioned a professional study of the area by a geohydrologist that defined water flows and confirmed the deficient natural water supply of the area. *See* Direct testimony of Robert T. Hardcastle ("Hardcastle Dt.") at Direct Exh. A. Water issues in Pine are largely technical and complex topics that require significant background and experience to meaningfully interpret and understand. There have been no less than six or seven other studies of the area water supply dating back to the 1960's that discuss the nature of the local water supply and the deficiencies that exist. The information is available to all customers of the area wanting to be more knowledgeable in the area of water supplies but it is not easy to understand.

For many years Pine Water has advocated that local real estate agents and

brokers fully explain the area water supply problems and deficiencies through referral to one of these water supply studies. In that way prospective property owners would be fully informed as to the actual local conditions instead those of the "puffery" common in sales of real property. Virtually all new subdivisions have received a finding of water inadequacy from ADWR for the last thirty years. *Investigation of Groundwater Availability* at 7. It is very hard to combat the misinformation that those with their own agenda, sales from real property and taxes for the County, have spread throughout the community.

Q. DOES PINE WATER HAVE A CUSTOMER EDUCATION PROGRAM?

A. We have proposed one in this proceeding. See Hardcastle Dt. at Direct Exh. C. Even though the Commission ordered us to file this proposal with this rate application, no other party, including Staff, has addressed the issue.

Q. HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S FIFTH QUESTION?

A. In his fifth question to the company, commissioner hatch-miller asks, "is the company investigating new groundwater sources? Is the statement "there are no new groundwater sources available" factual? Is a groundwater resource study available to pine residents?"

As stated above, our 2002 study is available to the public and was attached to my direct testimony in this docket. The recent comprehensive study commissioned by the District was filed in this docket by Mr. Breninger and is also publicly available. Both of these documents support the conclusion that there are no new groundwater resources in Pine, Arizona and, as Staff Engineer Scott testified, the availability of water supplies in other areas such as the Strawberry Valley remains questionable. *See* Scott Sb. at 4-5.

Nevertheless, Pine Water has plans to explore for additional local water

supplies in its Strawberry Water system before the first of June of this year. Additionally, Pine Water has consistently expressed interest in new sources of "shared water" through water sharing agreements with Pine residents that have private water sources with excess supplies coupled with acceptable water quality testing results that might be utilized by the general community. Pine Water's exploration of new water sources is tempered by the realities of "economically viability." As Mr. Scott also recognizes, for example, a test/production well in the Strawberry Valley will cost as much as \$870,000, and may not succeed in producing water for Pine Water customers. Is the Commission ready to saddle ratepayers with the burden of full cost recovery for such "exploration"?

- Q. BUT ISN'T PINE WATER OBLIGATED TO EXPLORE FOR NEW WATER RESOURCES IF THAT IS WHAT IT TAKES TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SERVICE?
- A. Pine Water has not had a water outage in nearly 2 years. Can anyone say that about the prior operators of this system? Will the District be able to make the same claim if it takes over the water system? I do not know about the latter, but I do know Pine Water has provided adequate service to its customers given the prevailing hydrology, which the Company did not create and do not control. If the Commission agrees that more should be done to address the water shortage, despite the significant risk and substantial uncertainty, it must provide direction and ensure that adequate cost recovery mechanisms are in place.
- Q. CAN YOU COMMENT ON THE UNCERTAINTY INVOLVED IN EXPLORING FOR NEW WATER SOURCES?
- A. I have already discussed the uncertainty associated with Mr. Breninger's massive deep well project in the Strawberry Valley. Similar concerns exist more locally as well. Throughout the Pine area there are dozens of private water wells that have

minimal production of 10 gallons per minute or less. It is not uncommon to find some private water wells that produce three or four gallons or water per minute. Those sources of water exist and function well enough for private users with limited personal demand but may be every bit as expensive to explore and develop as a well with far greater production, including the additional cost associated with the stringent water quality testing requirements. Such a well might be "used and useful" to a private water user but for a commercial water company like Pine Water such a water well is not considered "economically viable." In other words, low production wells like these cannot produce enough water on a sustained basis to pay for the costs related to exploratory, drilling, development and water delivery.

For example, a well producing 5 gallons per minutes would provide daily revenues of \$18 per day, less the costs of electricity, testing, monitoring, water treatment, and management. Such wells cannot require static water levels that are just as deep in the ground as wells that produce far more water. In many cases, the costs of lifting the water from such depths can exceed the revenue available through water sales. The net revenues available to Pine Water from such a well are so small that it is not considered to "economically viable" because the costs of development and operation exceed the available revenues.

Q. IS THIS THE REASON WATER EXPLORATION IS ALSO RISKY?

A. Exactly, and if Mr. Reiker really believes Brooke does not consider these risks before making capital investment in exploring new water resources for Pine Water because it has a diversified investment strategy he is truly mad. *See* Reiker Sb. at 28-37. We do consider these risks and we find Mr. Reiker's recommended 9% return on equity laughable and confiscatory given the extreme risks we face every day on the Rim.

Q. REFERRING TO THE SIXTH OF COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S

QUESTIONS, "HAS THE COMPANY DRILLED ANY NEW WELLS OR DEEPENED EXISTING WELLS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS? DOES THE COMPANY PLAN TO DRILL NEW WELLS OR DEEPEN EXISTING WELLS IN THE IMMINENT FUTURE?"

A. Yes. In late 2000 and early 2001, the Company Pine Water explored three prospective new sources of water in Pine, Arizona. In each case, water was either very limited or not found at all. Consequently, these newly explored water wells had to be abandoned.

In contrast, three new water wells in the Strawberry were developed in conjunction with the development of Project Magnolia in late 2000 and early 2001. All of these wells were determined to be "economically viable" and remain in production today. Water is available to Pine Water customers through the use of water augmentation sources or Project Magnolia. In fact, Pine Water's ratepayers have been getting free water from these wells for the past three years and counting. There are also plans to drill three new wells in Strawberry in 2004 with the hopes that discovered production can be made available through Project Magnolia or other water augmentation procedures.

Q. WILL THE COMPANY UNDERTAKE THIS SO-CALLED DEEP WELL DRILLING TO LOOK FOR WATER IN THE STRAWBERRY VALLEY?

A. Yes, if the Commission believes this is a prudent use of ratepayer money and ensures a fair return on the investment, even if no additional water is located that can be delivered to Pine, Arizona. Of course, in evaluating this issue of prudency, the Commission will have to consider that deep wells are not only more uncertain and costly to drill, they are far more expensive to operate due to the increased pumping costs. In addition, expensive delivery systems like Project Magnolia will have to be utilized to deliver water from the Strawberry Valley to Pine. We are

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talking about millions of dollars and staggering rate increases to Pine Water's ratepayers.

O. CAN EXISTING WELLS BE DEEPENED TO SEARCH FOR ADDITIONAL WATER?

- There is, I believe, a misconception that significant water supplies are available at Α. deeper and deeper depths in Pine, and maybe even in Strawberry. Although not impossible, Pine Water believes such sources are highly unlikely based on the geology of the area as confirmed by numerous private and public water studies. Therefore, for example, water discovery in Pine-Strawberry is not simply a matter of deepening an existing water well. In fact, wells in the area are not usually drilled "deep" because of the cavernous complexity of the areas geology. The risks of deepening wells include loss of existing water production, which would exacerbate an already deficient water supply.
- Q. ANOTHER CUSTOMER AT THE PUBLIC COMMENT COMPLAINED THAT THE COMPANY HAD DRILLED THREE NEW WELLS MAKING THE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM WORSE IN HIS AREA. IS THAT CORRECT?
- Α. I am unaware of where these wells are, who drilled them or what results were achieved so I cannot adequately address the customer's comments. However, it is important to note that the geology under Pine is primarily made up of fractured rock. If you are fortunate enough to drill a well in one of the fractures, you may discover water. You might have a completely different result if you were to relocate the drilling process fifteen or twenty feet in any direction. Thus, it is certainly possible, although unlikely, that other shared water sources in the immediate area would be affected. For this reason, it is our operating policy not to explore for water within 300-500 feet from another well, unless both wells are

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owned or used by us.

Q. IS THERE ANY RESTRICTION ON WELL DRILLING IN THE PINE-STRAWBERRY AREA?

- A. Presently, the only restrictions on drilling wells are (a) property ownership or access; (b) permits required from the Arizona Department of Water Resources; (c) sufficient capital: and (d) the availability of well drilling firms.
- Q. COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S SEVENTH QUESTION ASKS "WOULD ADDED STORAGE CAPACITY ALLEVIATE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY DURING TIMES OF LIKELY DISRUPTIONS (I.E., HOLIDAYS, WEEKENDS, SUMMERTIME)?"
 - As explained above in response to Mr. Ploughe's testimony (section V, *supra*, at 25), the answer is no, although that has not stopped the debate over this question, often raised by those without experience in the area's water shortage problems. First, Pine Water's required water storage considerably exceeds requirements. Are expensive additional storage tanks really a prudent investment? Second, the problem in Pine is one of *production* not storage. It does not matter how much water storage exists if sufficient water production is not available to fill the tanks. Stored water must be cycled or "turned over" approximately every twenty-four hours, although in some cases treated water can be stored for a little longer. If Pine Water's source of supply produced 100 gallons per minute during the peak demand periods and it had an additional two million gallons of water storage, it would require almost two weeks to fill the water storage facilities and we simply do not have sufficient production for that. In other words, what is needed is more water production. Then the issue of water storage becomes moot.
- Q. ANOTHER CUSTOMER MENTIONED THE PINE RESERVOIR PROJECT. IS THAT PROJECT STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION?

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1	A. To a lessening degree, "yes". However, the Pine Reservoir Project cannot escape
2	the pull of economic reality. This is another million dollar project, at least. At
3	present, the rates charged to customers in the Pine Water could not cycle enough
4	water through the reservoir to come close to paying for the facility. Either the "turn
5	over" of the water stored on the facility would have to be dramatically increased or
6	the rate charged customers for water stored in the facility would have to be greatly
7	increased or a combination of both. Meanwhile, the Option Agreement for the Pine
8	Reservoir remains in place and is available through 2006 subject to renewal.
9	Q. REFERRING TO THE EIGHTH OF COMMISSIONER HATCH-MILLER'S
10	QUESTIONS, CAN METERS BE READ AT THE SAME TIME EACH
11	MONTH SO A CUSTOMER'S BILL DOES NOT VARY FROM MONTH
12	TO MONTH?"
13	A. It depends on the amount of investment that is available to be made. Technology
14	exists today to read water meters simultaneously in fifteen-minute increments.
15	Thus, to answer Commissioner Hatch-Miller's question, "yes". However, the cost
16	to retrofit the water meters in Pine with remotely polled water meters is
17	prohibitively expensive and would require two or three years to complete. I also

DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS TO MAKE REGARDING Q. QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT **SESSION?**

meter reading under Commission regulation. See A.A.C. R14-2-409.A.1.

wish to note that customer water meters can be read within 25-35 days from the last

Yes. There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty regarding the Company's water A. For one thing, one customer claimed that the Company hauling surcharge. collected approximately \$600,000 per month during the summer of 2003 from this For the entire year, Pine Water collected This is inaccurate. surcharge.

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approximately \$87,500 from the surcharge. I would also note that customers believing that the Company makes a "profit" for hauling water are wrong. Under the Commission approved surcharge mechanism, Pine Water recovers only its actual costs for water hauling.

- Q. ANOTHER CUSTOMER COMPLAINED THAT THE COMPANY HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS RATE INCREASES SINCE BROOKE UTILITIES ACQUIRED THIS SYSTEM. IS THAT CORRECT?
- A. No, setting aside the Commission's approval of the water hauling surcharge in May 2003, there has only been one general rate increase for this system since Brooke acquired it in the mid-1990's. *See* Decision No. 62400.
- Q. THE COMMISSION ALSO HELD A PUBLIC COMMENT SESSION IN PHOENIX ON DECEMBER 15, 2003, DURING WHICH ONE CUSTOMER ASKED WHY THE COMPANY DOESN'T OWN ITS OWN WATER-HAULING TRUCKS. HOW DO YOU RESPOND?
- A. Pine Water has some limited capacity to haul water. Still, it is less expensive to Pine Water ratepayers for us to contract with people engaged in the business of water transport than to operate such facilities ourselves.
- Q. THERE WERE ALSO QUESTIONS RAISED CONCERNING ADEQUATE PRESSURE FOR FIRE FLOW. DOES THE COMPANY PROVIDE FIRE FLOW SERVICE?
- A. In accordance with the Arizona Administrative Code R14-2-407.E, the Company is required to provide a minimum delivery pressure of 20 psi at the customer's meter or delivery point, which we do. There is no further requirement imposed on the Company by Commission rule or regulation or by any other governmental entity with applicable jurisdiction. In order to provide greater pressures, setting aside the water supply issues, we would need to make several costly upgrades to the system.

- Q. ANOTHER CUSTOMER ASKED WHETHER PINE WATER HAS LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WORKING IN OR AROUND THE PINE, ARIZONA AREA. DOES PINE WATER MAINTAIN A LOCAL PRESENCE IN THE PINE, ARIZONA AREA?
- A. Yes. Full-time water operations people are based in Pine. In addition, Brooke has retained the services of a public relations consultant who lives in the area and regularly works with customers in the area answering questions and providing important information.

Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR REJOINDER TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, except that I wish to point out that our silence concerning specific portions of the surrebuttal testimony of any other witness should not be taken and acquiescence or agreement. Frankly, there was a great deal of immaterial testimony by other parties, specifically the District and it is simply not possible to address all of it here.

1513791.2/75206.006

EXHIBIT

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A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 1.9-MILE PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE BETWEEN PINE AND STRAWBERRY, ARIZONA

FILE COPY

Prepared for

BROOKE UTILITIES, INC.

Prepared by

SWCA, INC. Environmental Consultants

November 13, 1997



A Cultural Resources Survey of a 1.9 Mile Proposed Water Pipeline Between Pine and Strawberry, Arizona.

Prepared for

Mr. Robert T. Hardcastle, President BROOKE UTILITIES, INC. 3101 State Road Bakersfield, CA 93308

Prepared by

James M. Potter, Ph.D Archaeologist

SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants 114 N. San Francisco St. Flagstaff, Arizona 86001 (520) 774-5500

SWCA Project No. 30-72296 SWCA Archaeological Report No. 97-194

Tonto National Forest Permit No. 4306-12 Arizona State Museum Annual Permit No. 1997-03BL

November 13, 1997

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Figure 4.	Site AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60(ASM) plan map	7

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Brooke Utilities, Inc., SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a cultural resources survey along a 1.9-mile segment of Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) easement corridor along State Route (SR) 87 between Pine and Strawberry, Arizona. The survey was done on October 31, 1997 in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. The survey area consisted of a 100-foot right-of-way (ROW) for a proposed water pipeline extending from Strawberry Hollow northwest to Strawberry Knolls (Figure 1). The project pipeline will impact only 30 feet of the 100-foot wide survey area, thus providing a sufficient bufferzone. For about half of its length, the proposed pipeline follows the historic Pine-Strawberry Road (Forest Highway 9); for the other half it parallels the ROW fence for SR 87. The survey objective was to record and mark for avoidance any significant cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed water line. The survey was conducted under the provisions of Tonto National Forest Permit No. 4306-12, and Arizona State Museum Annual Permit No. 1997-03BL. The fieldwork was conducted by James M. Potter.

The project area is located along SR 87 from approximately milepost 269 to 271 between Pine and Strawberry on Tonto National Forest (TNF). The legal description for the project area is T12N, R8E, Sections 22, 23, and 26 (Pine, Arizona, 7.5 minute series, 1973).

Following the TNF Region 3 Cultural Resources Handbook (1987), archaeological sites were defined by the presence of (1) one or more feature; (2) one formal tool if associated with other cultural materials of more than one formal tool; and (3) an occurrence of cultural material in a density of at least 10 items per 100 m², or a single type of artifact or material in a density of at least 25 items per 100 m². The observation of cultural remains not meeting these criteria were recorded as isolated occurrences (IO).

As a result of the survey, SWCA located and recorded a previously unrecorded segment of historic Forest Highway 9, AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60(ASM), extending from milepost 269 to 270. The road segment consisted of a single-lane dirt road representing the latest construction phase of the highway (ca. 1945-60). The later construction phase appears to have obliterated any earlier roadbeds, such as the 1915-1919 roadbed and the Mormon wagon road built between 1875 and 1882. A 1969 highway marker located at the northern most point of the historic road segment in the project area suggests that improvements to this road continued well into the late 1960s. In addition, a historic artifact scatter that was associated with the southernmost section of the historic road segment was recorded. Field recording of this site exhausted all potential to yield significant archaeological and historic information. Consequently, it is not recommended that this site be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). No isolated occurrences were noted in the project area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated within the mountainous Transitional Zone located between the Basin and Range landscape to the south and the Colorado Plateau to the north. Possessing steep slopes that overlook Pine Creek and several smaller drainages Strawberry Mountain and the surrounding highlands are at the extreme northern edge of the Tonto Basin Physiographic area. The project area follows a relatively narrow drainage between Strawberry Mountain and the Mogollon Rim. The elevation of the project area ranges from 5600 to 6000 ft (1707-1829 m). Vegetation identified in the project area is representative of the Great Basin Conifer Woodland Vegetative Community within the Forest Formation

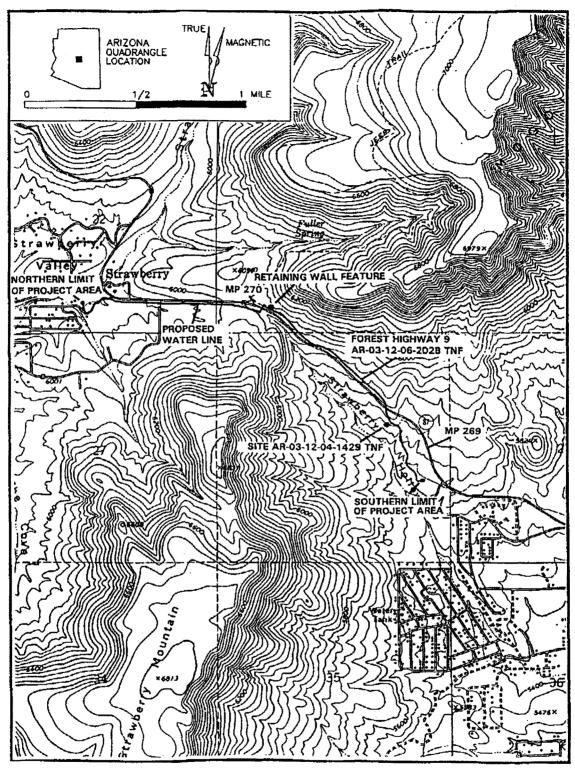


Figure 1. Location of project area. Base map is USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle Pine, AZ 1973.

(Brown 1994). Species present in the area include juniper (Juniperus sp.), pinyon (Pinus edulis), ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), live shrub oak (Quercus tubinella), manzanita (Arctostaphylos sp.), catclaw mimosa (Mimosa biuncifera), and assorted unidentified grasses and annuals.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Previous research in and around the project area has been limited primarily to small archaeological surveys and historic inventories. Archaeological surveys done within or immediately adjacent to the project area include a survey performed by Arizona State University for a federal land exchange in 1986, a survey completed by Tonto National Forest in 1992 for the Wooffid Timber Sale, and a survey conducted by the Tonto National Forest for ADOT in 1995.

In 1986, at the request of the Federal Land Exchange, Inc, the Office of Cultural Resource Management at Arizona State University conducted an archaeological survey in and around the project area. No acreage value was given in the report. Within the survey block included in the current project area (Block D), ASU archaeologists visited and rerecorded one previously recorded site, AZ O:11:1(ASU) (Figure 2). No additional sites were found. Site AZ O:11:1(ASU) is located on a small knoll located approximately 700 m to the east of SR 87, and this site was estimated to contain between three and eight rooms enclosed by a low enclosing wall. The site dates between A.D. 900 and 1300 (Lindauer 1986).

In 1992 one historic and 10 prehistoric sites were recorded by the Tonto National Forest around the town of Strawberry as part of the Wooffid Timber Sale (Germick 1992). The three survey blocks that are closest to the current project area are plotted on Figure 2. One site, AR-03-12-04-1194, is located within these survey blocks (Figure 2). This historic site consists of a dispersed scatter of cans, glass, and other domestic trash which may be associated with early logging activities. All of the prehistoric sites were sherd and/or lithic scatters dating to sometime between A.D. 900 and 1100, and they were located at least 1 mile from the current project area.

Also in 1992, Plateau Mountain Desert Research conducted an archaeological survey for ADOT (ADOT Contract No. 90-40) of six land parcels along SR 87 between Payson and Strawberry (Weaver 1992). One parcel fell within the current project area, but no cultural resources were identified (Figure 2).

The 1995 ADOT survey conducted by the Tonto National Forest consisted of a total of 0.361 acres of easement across SR 87's ROW to private land (TNF #95-51) (Figure 2). This project recorded three historic sites, including a historic segment of SR 87 (Forest Highway 9) (AR-03-12-04-1286), a possible historic horseback/skid trail (AR-03-12-04-1287), and a segment of the Old Mormon wagon road (AR-03-12-04-1288). All of these sites were identified from 1946 air photos and from the 1919 and 1933 TNF maps (Morgan 1995).

In 1997, several miles south of the project area, Archaeological Research Services, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey for ADOT along a 2.65-mile segment of SR 87 between mileposts 243 and 246, four miles south of Payson. One historic site was identified. The site consists of six segments of the historic Forest Highway 9, AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60(ASM) (Barz 1997).

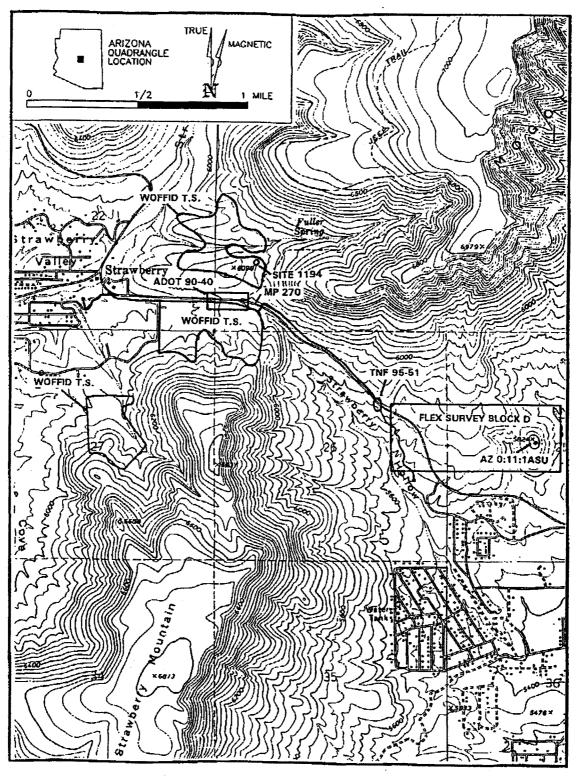


Figure 2. Location of previous surveys conducted within or adjacent to the project area. Base map is USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle Pine, AZ 1973.

In addition to these archaeological surveys, several historic inventories have been conducted in the area. In 1995, Plateau Mountain Desert Research performed an archaeological reconnaissance of eight potentially historic roads north of Payson, as well as an evaluation of NRHP-eligible properties in Strawberry and Pine (Spalding 1995a, 1995b). Included in this inventory was the Mormon Wagon Road (AR-03-12-04-1288). It is not clear from the report exactly where this site was identified on the landscape ("from the junction of SR 87 to the NE"). However, "the area inspected had been heavily disturbed by recent burning, logging, erosion, and camping activities, and this segment of road lacks integrity" (Spalding 1995a).

In 1996, a historic resources inventory of Pine, Arizona, was prepared by Johns & Strittmatter, Inc. This study involved the documentation of the history and historic architecture of Pine by means of a field inventory and archival research (Johns and Strittmatter, Inc. 1996).

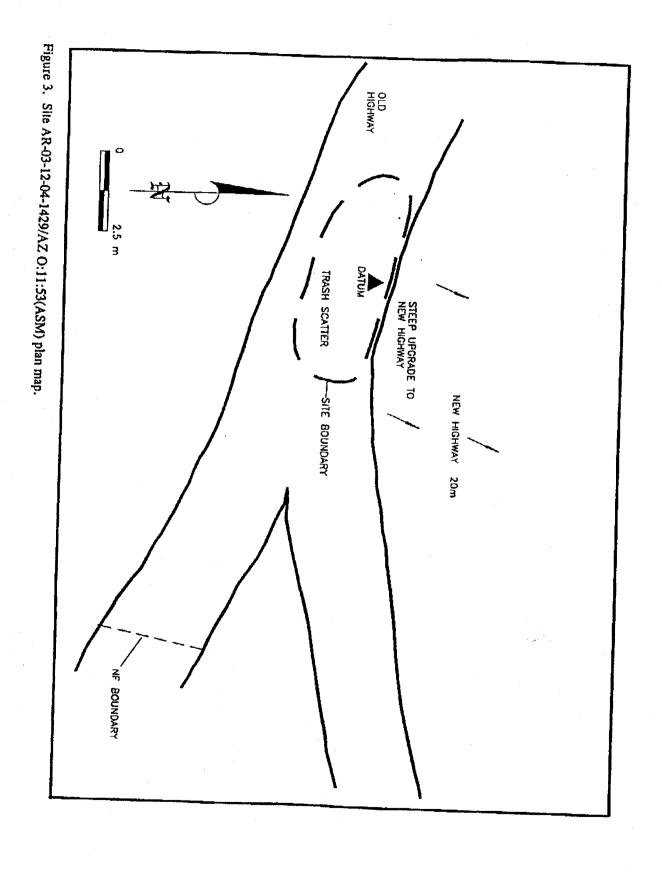
FIELD METHODS

The survey consisted of a 100% Class 1 survey of a 100-foot ROW centered on the proposed water line. The ROW width was surveyed in two parallel transects spaced 15 m apart off each side of the centerline. Sites encountered were mapped, photographed, described, and plotted on the corresponding 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of two sites were identified during the survey. The first site, AR-03-12-04-1429/AZ O:11:53(ASM), is a small (9 × 5 m) historic artifact scatter associated with historic Forest Highway 9 (Figure 3). The site is located in T12N, R8E Section 26, SE¼SW¼NE¼. Approximately 30 fragmented metal cans, several porcelain sherds, and numerous shards of brown, clear, and amber glass comprised the site. Both the porcelain and glass were highly fragmented. The procelain may have represented a single plate. The only identifiable glass piece was a clear jar base fragment. The cans were primarily weathered sanitary (milk and meat) cans with side and top/bottom seams, and church key openings. No solder was apparent on the seams or the tops and bottoms, and no measurements were possible on the milk cans due to their poor state of preservation. However, the presence of church key openings indicates that the cans post-date 1935, and a single carbon battery core on the site suggests a date after about 1920. These data, coupled with the lack of pull tabs on cans, suggests that the site probably dates between 1935 and 1962. The site appears to be limited to the modern ground surface, and may be in secondary deposition.

The second site is a previously unrecorded segment of the historic Forest Highway 9 (AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60[ASM]). The portion of this site that falls within the boundaries of the project area is approximately 1.2 miles long, extending from the SE¼NE¼SE¼ of Section 26 to SE¼SW¼SW¼ of Section 23 of T12N, R8E, or from milepost 268.7 to 269.9 along SR 87 (Figure 1). The southern 1/3 of the segment is situated on the southwest side of SR 87, while the northern 2/3 of the segment lies on the northeast side of SR 87. The site is an unpaved, single lane dirt road. The road bed is 6 m wide on average, ranging from 5 to 7.5 m in places, and portions of the road, specifically those on the northeast side of SR 87, have been cut into the hillside to attain a level surface. In addition, at the northern end of the segment there is a large retaining wall that was built against the western edge of the road where the road apparently could not be cut into the hillside sufficiently (Figure 4). The retaining wall is a 16 m-long



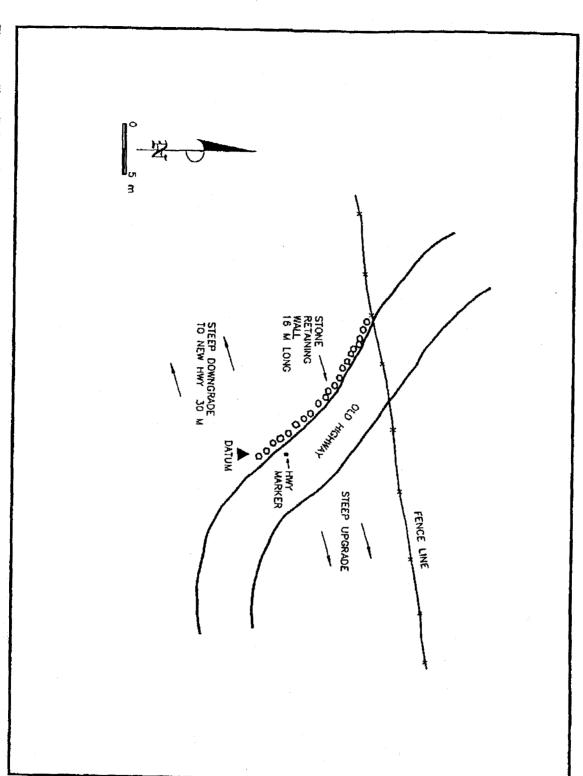


Figure 4. Site AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60(ASM) plan map.

stone wall comprised of unshaped sandstone boulders ranging in size from $25 \times 30 \times 10$ cm to $60 \times 50 \times 30$ cms. These stones were heavily coated with lichen. No mortar was evident in the wall. The height of the wall ranged from .60 m to 1.3m (about 10 courses of stone). Next to the retaining wall in the road was a survey marker labeled "Arizona Highway Dept. R & M 779-15 1969." No other artifacts or features were associated with this retaining wall feature.

The southern end of this road segment was obscured by damage resulting from the construction of SR 87. In addition, modern off-road vehicle tracks were prevalent along the entire length of the segment. No artifacts were identified along the length of the road segment.

This road segment appears to be a portion of the realignment of the road that was constructed in the late 1940s-1950s. No other alignments or roads were visible, indicating that this realignment overlies and obscures earlier road alignments.

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recording, mapping, and photographing of Site AR-03-12-04-1429 is believed to have exhausted the potential of this site to yield further significant information; therefore, this site is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

Forest Highway 9 served as a major early transportation route for western Gila County. Because of this, Site AR-03-12-06-2028 has been previously recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A (event) and potentially eligible under Criterion D (information potential) of 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Barz 1997). However, the segment of the road within the current project area has been impacted by SR 87 construction and maintenance activities, as well as extensive modern off-road vehicular use. The road segment within the current project boundary lacks integrity and thus does not contribute to Forest Highway 9's National Register eligibility. Furthermore, the recording, mapping, and photographing of this road segment of the road has exhausted the potential to yield further significant archaeological information. Proposed construction activities may impact the road segment within the project area, but these activities will not alter the overall character of the historic road. Moreover, the proposed activities will not affect the site's eligibility to the NRHP.

Archaeological clearance is recommended for the proposed water pipeline.

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A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 1.9-MILE PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE BETWEEN PINE AND STRAWBERRY, ARIZONA

FILE COPY.

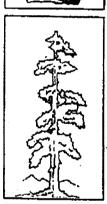
Prepared for

BROOKE UTILITIES, INC.



Prepared by

SWCA, INC. Environmental Consultants



November 13, 1997



A Cultural Resources Survey of a 1.9 Mile Proposed Water Pipeline Between Pine and Strawberry, Arizona.

Prepared for

Mr. Robert T. Hardcastle, President BROOKE UTILITIES, INC. 3101 State Road Bakersfield, CA 93308

Prepared by

James M. Potter, Ph.D Archaeologist

SWCA, Inc.
Environmental Consultants
114 N. San Francisco St.
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
(520) 774-5500

SWCA Project No. 30-72296 SWCA Archaeological Report No. 97-194

Tonto National Forest Permit No. 4306-12 Arizona State Museum Annual Permit No. 1997-03BL

November 13, 1997

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Brooke Utilities, Inc., SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a cultural resources survey along a 1.9-mile segment of Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) easement corridor along State Route (SR) 87 between Pine and Strawberry, Arizona. The survey was done on October 31, 1997 in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. The survey area consisted of a 100-foot right-of-way (ROW) for a proposed water pipeline extending from Strawberry Hollow northwest to Strawberry Knolls (Figure 1). The project pipeline will impact only 30 feet of the 100-foot wide survey area, thus providing a sufficient bufferzone. For about half of its length, the proposed pipeline follows the historic Pine-Strawberry Road (Forest Highway 9); for the other half it parallels the ROW fence for SR 87. The survey objective was to record and mark for avoidance any significant cultural resources that would be impacted by the proposed water line. The survey was conducted under the provisions of Tonto National Forest Permit No. 4306-12, and Arizona State Museum Annual Permit No. 1997-03BL. The fieldwork was conducted by James M. Potter.

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(Brown 1994). Species present in the area include juniper (Juniperus sp.), pinyon (Pinus edulis), ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), live shrub oak (Quercus tubinella), manzanita (Arctostaphylos sp.), catclaw mimosa (Mimosa biuncifera), and assorted unidentified grasses and annuals.

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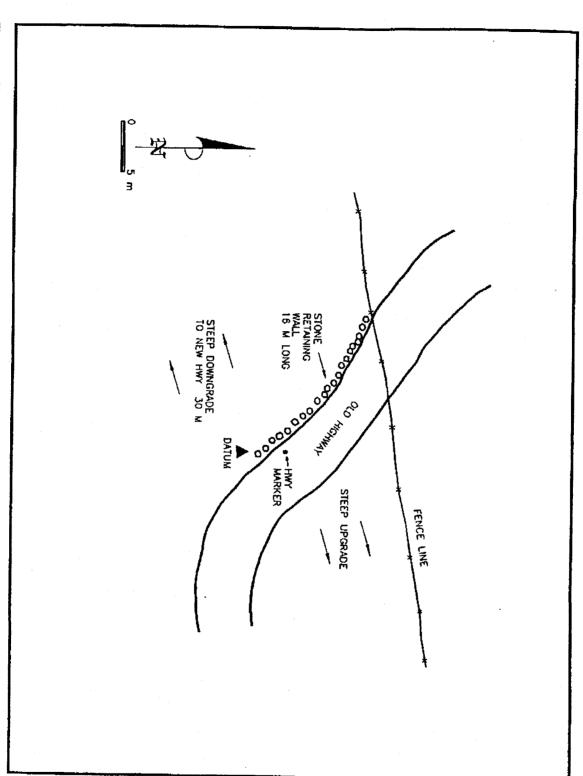


Figure 4. Site AR-03-12-06-2028/AZ U:8:60(ASM) plan map.

stone wall comprised of unshaped sandstone boulders ranging in size from $25 \times 30 \times 10$ cm to $60 \times 50 \times 30$ cms. These stones were heavily coated with lichen. No mortar was evident in the wall. The height of the wall ranged from .60 m to 1.3m (about 10 courses of stone). Next to the retaining wall in the road was a survey marker labeled "Arizona Highway Dept. R & M 779-15 1969." No other artifacts or features were associated with this retaining wall feature.

The southern end of this road segment was obscured by damage resulting from the construction of SR 87. In addition, modern off-road vehicle tracks were prevalent along the entire length of the segment. No artifacts were identified along the length of the road segment.

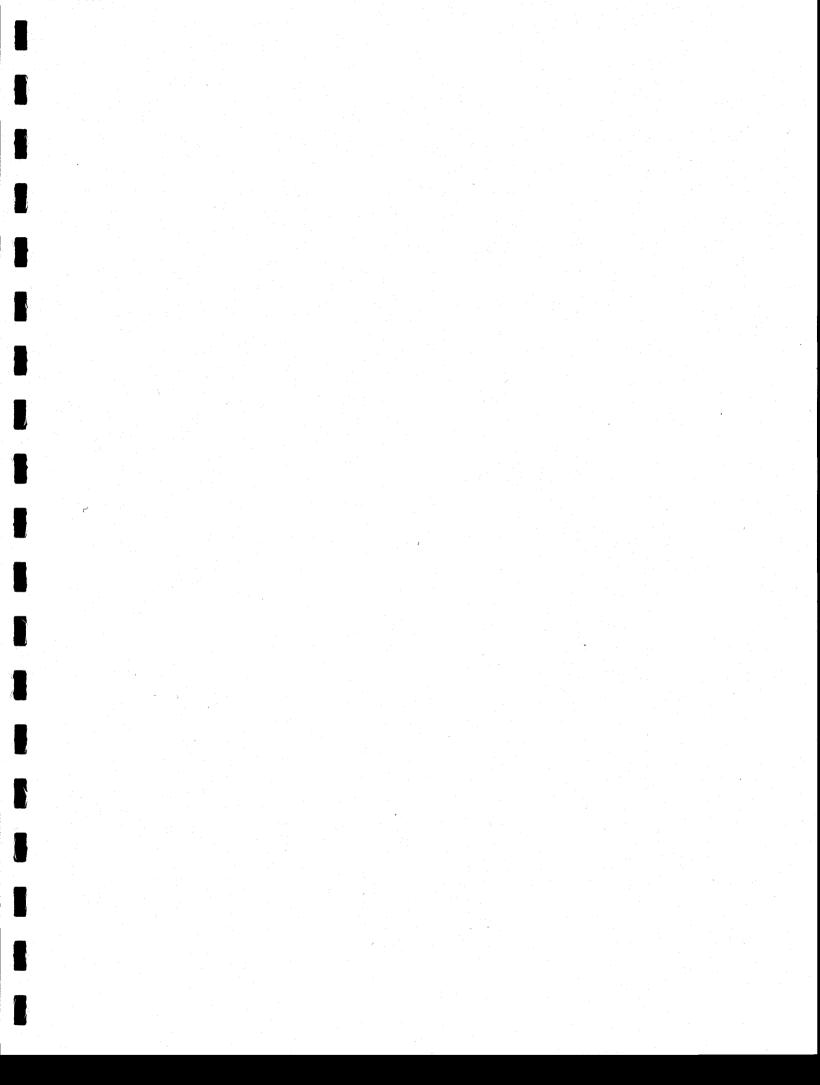
This road segment appears to be a portion of the realignment of the road that was constructed in the late 1940s-1950s. No other alignments or roads were visible, indicating that this realignment overlies and obscures earlier road alignments.

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recording, mapping, and photographing of Site AR-03-12-04-1429 is believed to have exhausted the potential of this site to yield further significant information; therefore, this site is not recommended as eligible to the NRHP.

Forest Highway 9 served as a major early transportation route for western Gila County. Because of this, Site AR-03-12-06-2028 has been previously recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A (event) and potentially eligible under Criterion D (information potential) of 36 CFR Part 60.4 (Barz 1997). However, the segment of the road within the current project area has been impacted by SR 87 construction and maintenance activities, as well as extensive modern off-road vehicular use. The road segment within the current project boundary lacks integrity and thus does not contribute to Forest Highway 9's National Register eligibility. Furthermore, the recording, mapping, and photographing of this road segment of the road has exhausted the potential to yield further significant archaeological information. Proposed construction activities may impact the road segment within the project area, but these activities will not alter the overall character of the historic road. Moreover, the proposed activities will not affect the site's eligibility to the NRHP.

Archaeological clearance is recommended for the proposed water pipeline.



Brooke Utilities, Inc.

Colorado River Division • 9079-S Riverside Dr., Parker, Arizona 85344 (520) 667-3335 / (520) 667-2527 Facsimile Circle City Division • P.O. Box 82218, Bakersfield, California 93380 (800) 792-7665 / (800) 748-6981 Facsimile Payson Division • 1011 So. Stover Rd., Payson, Arizona 85541 (520) 474-1337 / (520) 474-1695 Facsimile Corporate Offices • 3101 State Rd., Bakersfield, California 93308 (800) 792-7665 / (800) 748-6981 Facsimile

November 25, 1997

Ralph Bossert ASL/Sierra Consulting Engineers, Inc. 431 So. Beeline Highway Payson, AZ 85541

Re:

Project Magnolia

Dear Ralph,

Pursuant to our meeting at your offices of November 18 regarding the engineering status of the above referenced matter, please consider this correspondence as your authorization to proceed with professional services related to same, as further defined herein, not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$10,000.00) ("Submittal Engineering Cost") exclusive of those preliminary services previously approved in the approximate amount of Three Thousand Six Hundred Dollars (\$3,600).

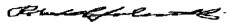
It is my understanding that the professional services related to the Submittal Engineering Cost will provide engineering drawings and related notations ("Submittal Engineering Drawings") that will allow submittal to various authorities having jurisdiction for review and subsequent approval including, but not limited to, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Department of Transportation, Gila County, United States Forest Service (collectively "Agencies") and other authorities having jurisdiction. It is not my understanding the Submittal Engineering Drawings, described by this correspondence, will include final engineering drawings that may be approved by the Agencies but will provide for development of comments and recommendations which will subsequently lead to same. Further, it was my understanding at our meeting that approximately Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000) of the Submittal Engineering Cost has already been incurred, prior to issuance of this authorization correspondence, and that not more than Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000) remains to be incurred in order to achieve the objective of the Submittal Engineering Drawings. It is not the purpose of this correspondence to approve engineering services in excess of the Submittal Engineering Cost at this time.

As you are aware the proposed construction schedule of this project is extremely demanding and deserves all of our collective expeditious attention. We appreciate you continuing attention to this aspect of this project.

Brooke Water L.L.C. C&S Water Company, Inc. Desert Utilities, Inc. E&R Water Company, Inc. High Country Water Company, Inc. Pine Oak Water Co., Inc. United Utilities, Inc. Williamson Water Works, Inc.

Ralph Bossert ASI/Sicrra Consulting Engineers, Inc. November 25, 1997

Sincerely,



Robert T. Hardcastle President RTH@yaco.com

Enclosures (as applicable)

cc:

RTH correspondence file Project Magnolia development file DS, JGH, MJ c/brookentilities/aformletter LAST TRANSACTION REPORT FOR HP FAX-700 SERIES VERSION: 01.03

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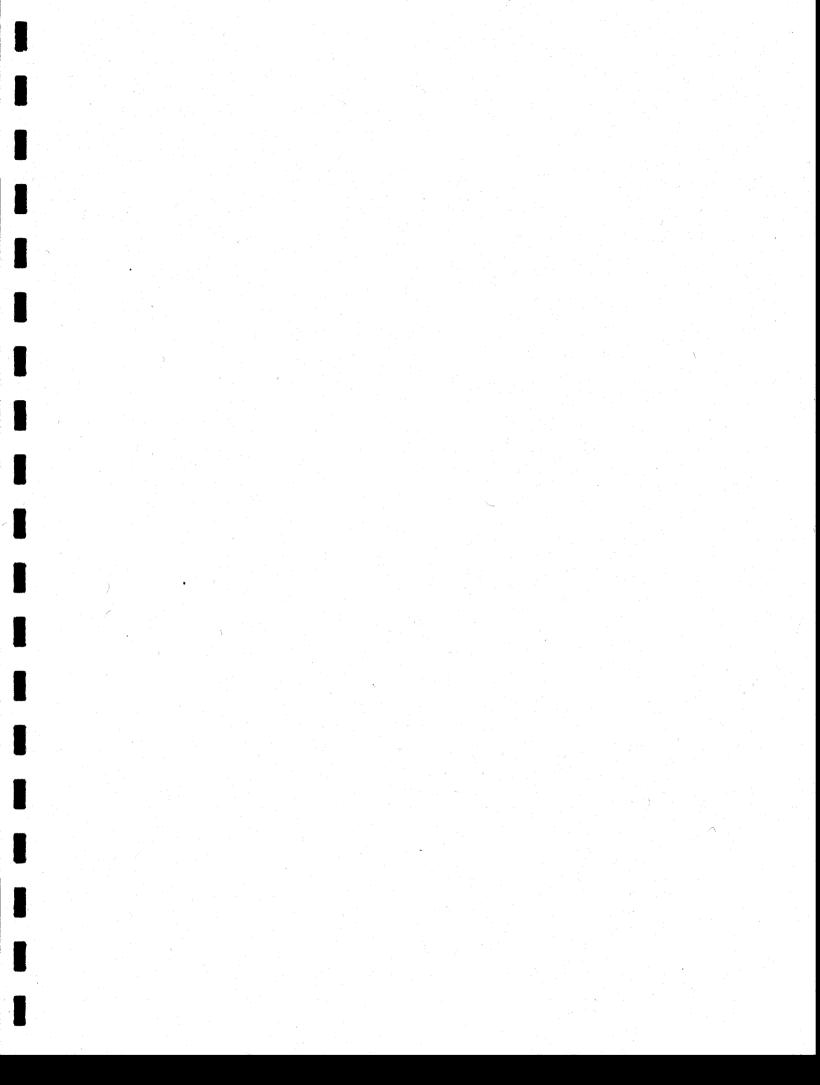
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United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Tonto National Forest 2324 E. McDowell Road Phoenix, AZ 85006 602 225-5200

File Code: 1580

Date: August 25, 1998

Brooke Utilities, Inc. 3101 State Road Bakersfield, CA 93308

Attn: Robert T. Hardcastle, President

Re: MOU-03-12-98-D4-036

NEPA Analysis for Pine/Strawberry Pipeline

Dear Mr. Hardcastle:

Enclosed please find a fully executed original of the above-mentioned Memorandum of Understanding for your files.

We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

THERESA K. BROWN Budget Officer

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING between FOREST SERVICE, TONTO NATIONAL FOREST and BROOKE UTILITIES, INC.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The intent of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to establish an understanding and procedure between the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tonto National Forest (Forest Service) and the Brooke Utilities, Inc. for the purpose of accomplishing work related to the environmental analysis and documentation for the Pine ·Strawberry Waterline proposal. This memorandum defines the responsibilities of all parties and sets forth the conditions under which the analysis and documentation will be completed.

The Pine-Strawberry Waterline Project is a proposal to construct inch diameter water line adjacent to State Highway 87 from the unincorporated communities of Pine and Strawberry. The Payson Ranger District can not respond to the proposal in a reasonable time frame. Therefore, Brooke Utilities, Inc. will engage a consultant for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and related reports, documents, and evaluations.

The Forest Service is the lead agency and retains ultimate responsibility for multiple-use management on National Forest System lands, for National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") compliance, and for directing the preparation of the Environmental Assessment and related documents.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. The Forest Service has approved AZtec Research and Consulting, as a qualified consultant (NEPA) contractor, to compile information, conduct data analysis, and all work related to NEPA documentation preparation. Costs for retaining AZtec Research and Consulting will be borne by the Brooke Utilities, Inc.
 - 1. AZtec Research and Consulting may employ such other consultants and experts (Subcontractors) as are required for the adequate development and preparation of the NEPA document.
 - 2. The qualifications of any subcontractors involved in the NEPA analysis or documentation will be evaluated and approved by the Forest Service prior to their work. Such approval will be provided to Brooke Utilities, Inc. in writing.
 - 3. The NBPA Contractor will work directly for the Forest Service and will not take direction from Brooke Utilities, Inc.. The NEPA Contractor will make note of any communications with Brooke Utilities, Inc. in the Project Record.
- B. AZtec Research and Consulting will gather environmental data, information, and reports required by the Forest Service for preparation of the NEPA document. This information includes any new material required following public comments. Brooke Utilities, Inc. may provide any of this information that they have accumulated.
- C. The contract between Brooke Utilities, Inc. and AZtec Research and Consulting and any Subcontractors shall be consistent with the provisions of this MOU and

shall specifically incorporate those provisions herein which address the conduct of the Consultants.

- 1. Said contracts shall provide, and Brooke Utilities, Inc. hereby represents, except as provided in Section C.2. below, and that AZtec Research and Consulting, Subcontractors do not have any direct or indirect financial or other interest in the planning, design, construction, operation, or outcome of the Project, except with regard to the preparation of the NEPA document. Further, Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall ensure that the contract with AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors shall specifically limit any remedies available to AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors as to affirmatively relieve the United States Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and any officer, agent, or employee of same from any liability arising out of the performance or termination of such contracts or subcontracts on the Project or the MOU.
- 2. Brooke Utilities, Inc. Shall direct AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors to provide the Forest Service within 30 days of execution of a contract between Brooke Utilities, Inc. and AZtec Research and Consulting and any Subcontractors, a disclosure statement (Statement of Financial Interest, (SOFI) outlining ownership of stocks, bonds, or other financial, legal, or other interest in Brooke Utilities, Inc. or the outcome of the Project by the AZtec Research and Consulting, or employees thereof, and Subcontractors or employees thereof. The SOFI shall also list any previous contracts, and total amounts of each between Brooke Utilities, Inc. and AZtec Research and Consulting and any Subcontractors.
- D. Brooke Utilities, Inc. agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the Forest Service, their officers, agents, and employees, with respect to any and all judgements or settlements arising from claims, demands, or causes of action in connection with the employment of AZtec Research and Consulting and any Subcontractors which may arise from the termination of performance of the contracts or any other services or purchases of materials utilized for the development and preparation of the NEPA document or from termination of this MOU.
- E. The Forest Service in the Southwestern Region uses the Integrated Resource Management process (IRM) as a method of implementing requirements of NEPA. All portions of the IRM process applicable to the Project will be followed in collecting and preparing environmental data, information, reports, preparation, analyses, and documents.
- F. The Forest Service shall prescribe and/or review and approve the types of environmental data and collection methodologies, and shall independently evaluate and approve all information, environmental data and analyses, documents, reports, and evaluations submitted by AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors.
- G. The Forest Service will establish an Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) to conduct and oversee the NEPA/IRM process. The IDT will direct the work performed by AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors and be responsible for the scope and contents of all NEPA documentation.
- H. The release of any information, including but not limited to, environmental data, analyses, and NEPA-related documents, reports, and evaluations, generated by AZtec Research and Consulting during the preparation of the NEPA document shall be done through or with the approval of the Forest Service.
- I. The requests for any information, including but not limited to, environmental data, NEPA related documents, reports, and evaluations, needed by AZtec Research and Consulting during the preparation of the NEPA document shall be done by the Forest Service. Privileged information submitted by Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall not be released to the public.
- J. To facilitate the development of environmental data and the preparation of the NEPA document, joint meetings between the Forest Service and AZtec Research and Consulting will be held to inform Brooke Utilities, Inc. of the progress of the work. Should any situation indicate the need for a change of direction of the Scope of Work or a change in the conception of the NEPA documentation, then

prior to initiation of such changes, all parties will be informed of the need for change.

- K. The Forest Service, AZtec Research and Consulting and Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall attend meetings as necessary with the public, federal, state, regional, and local agencies for the purpose of increasing communications and receiving comments; as the same may be necessary, desirable, or required by law, and insofar as such meetings are relevant to the development and preparation of the NEPA document. All parties will be notified of any pertinent meetings that are scheduled.
- L. The parties will establish a detailed schedule that outlines the NEPA documentation preparation process and indicates key milestones for its completion. The parties will attempt to comply with the time frames specified in the schedule, subject to changes in the scope of the project or other conditions beyond the parties' control.
- M. No Member of Congress, Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner—shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a general corporation for its general benefit.
- N. All parties to this agreement do hereby expressly waive all claims against every other party hereto for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a result of the performance of this agreement.

TII. PROCEDURES

- A. Forest Service Responsibilities.
 - 1. The Forest Service shall designate a single point of contact on all matters concerning NEPA requirements and document preparation.
 - 2. The Forest Service along with AZtec Research and Consulting will develop a public scoping plan in accordance with NEPA, which may include, but not be limited to, public meetings, public review of the project, and analysis of public comments. This plan will include development of a mailing list based on interested and affected publics and participants.
 - 3. All cover letters used to mail information to other agencies and to the public shall be on Forest Service letterhead and shall be signed by the Forest Supervisor or his delegates.
 - 4. AZtec Research and Consulting will be responsible for distribution of any draft and final documents.
 - 5. The Forest Service shall be the recipient of all public comments. Comments will be provided to AZtec Research and Consulting for content analysis and incorporation into the NEPA document.
 - 6. The Forest Service shall approve a project scoping report documenting the products from IRM Steps 5-6, before proceeding to subsequent IRM steps.
 - 7. AZtec Research and Consulting shall provide the Forest Service with opportunities to review and comment on both the draft and final NEPA documents. AZtec Research and Consulting shall be responsible for incorporating all changes to the documents as required by the Forest Service.
 - 8. The Forest Service shall make the final determination on the inclusion or deletion of materials in all instances where relevance the material is in question.
 - 9. The Forest Service will monitor and review the work of AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors to assure NEPA requirements are satisfied. AZtec Research and Consulting will periodically formally report to the Forest Service (and will copy Brooke Utilities, Inc.) on the progress of work, problems encountered, and suggested changes in methodology or schedules for completion.

- 10. Upon completion of the Environmental Assessment, the Forest Service will write the Decision Notice (or Decision Memo if warranted).
- 11. The Forest Service shall make available to AZtcc Research and Consulting and Brooke Utilities, Inc. all resource inventories and land use information currently on file which cover the project study area for use in preparation of the NEPA document. Disclosure of site locations of sensitive resources (cultural resources and threatened, endangered, and Forest Service sensitive species) is prohibited. This prohibition applies to information provided by the Forest Service and to information gathered by all Contractors, Subcontractors, and Consultants.
- B. Brooke Utilities, Inc. Responsibilities.
 - 1. Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall designate a single point of contact on all matters concerning NEPA requirements and document preparation.
 - 2. All costs incurred in connection with the retention of AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors and with the preparation of the NEPA analysis and documentation will be the responsibility of Brooke Utilities, Inc..
 - 3. Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall facilitate the coordination of effort and the exchange of information related to the planning, design, and construction of the Project as they relate to the preparation of the NEPA documentation.
- C. AZtec Research and Consulting Responsibilities.
 - 1. Under the direction of the Forest Service, AZtec Research and Consulting will follow the IRM process where applicable to the Project, and the Forest Service manual and handbook for preparation of the NEPA document.
 - 2. AZtec Research and Consulting will participate in preparation of the public involvement plan (see III.A.2), and will conduct public scoping meetings with Forest Service assistance.
 - 3. AZtec Research and Consulting will develop alternatives for Forest Service approval.
 - $4.\ \mathrm{AZtec}\ \mathrm{Research}\ \mathrm{and}\ \mathrm{Consulting}\ \mathrm{will}\ \mathrm{prepare}\ \mathrm{the}\ \mathrm{project}\ \mathrm{scoping}\ \mathrm{report},$ correspondence documents.
 - 5. AZtec Research and Consulting will utilize environmental data collected by Brooke Utilities, Inc. its Consultants, or AZtec Research and Consulting's subcontractors to prepare reports and analyses necessary for preparation of both the draft and final NEPA document.
 - 6. AZtec Research and Consulting will have the responsibility for writing, rewriting, printing, and mailing the draft and final NEPA document and all parent or appendix material, for researching and documenting social, physical, and biological information required by the Forest Service, and for preparing materials required in the public involvement plan. This will include performing content analysis on public comments.
 - 7. AZtec Research and Consulting will create and provide to the Forest Service the Project Record and Index as defined under IRM, which shall include, but not be limited to, all data, reports, evaluations, analyses, public comments, responses, meeting notes, etc. This documentation shall be numerically numbered and organized chronologically with a Project Record Index supplied.

IV. TERMINATION

- A. Either party to this MOU may terminate the same upon 30 days written notice to the other party. During the 30 day period, the parties will actively attempt to resolve any disagreement.
- B. In the event of termination of this MOU, it is agreed as follows:

- 1. Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall assure that AZtec Research and Consulting provides the Forest Service with the Project Record complete to the date of termination of the MOU.
- 2. Brooke Utilities, Inc. shall assure that AZtec Research and Consulting submits to the Forest Service a Written report on all environmental work and analysis performed prior to termination of the MOU.
- C. Liability to AZtec Research and Consulting and Subcontractors for termination shall be in accordance with this MOU.
- D. The MOU terminates on approval or denial of a special use permit.

٧. MODIFICATIONS

- A. This MOU may be modified by the parties hereto by mutually agreed upon written amendment.
- B. This MOU will be effective as of the last date signed below.

BROOKE UTILITIES, INC

Title:President

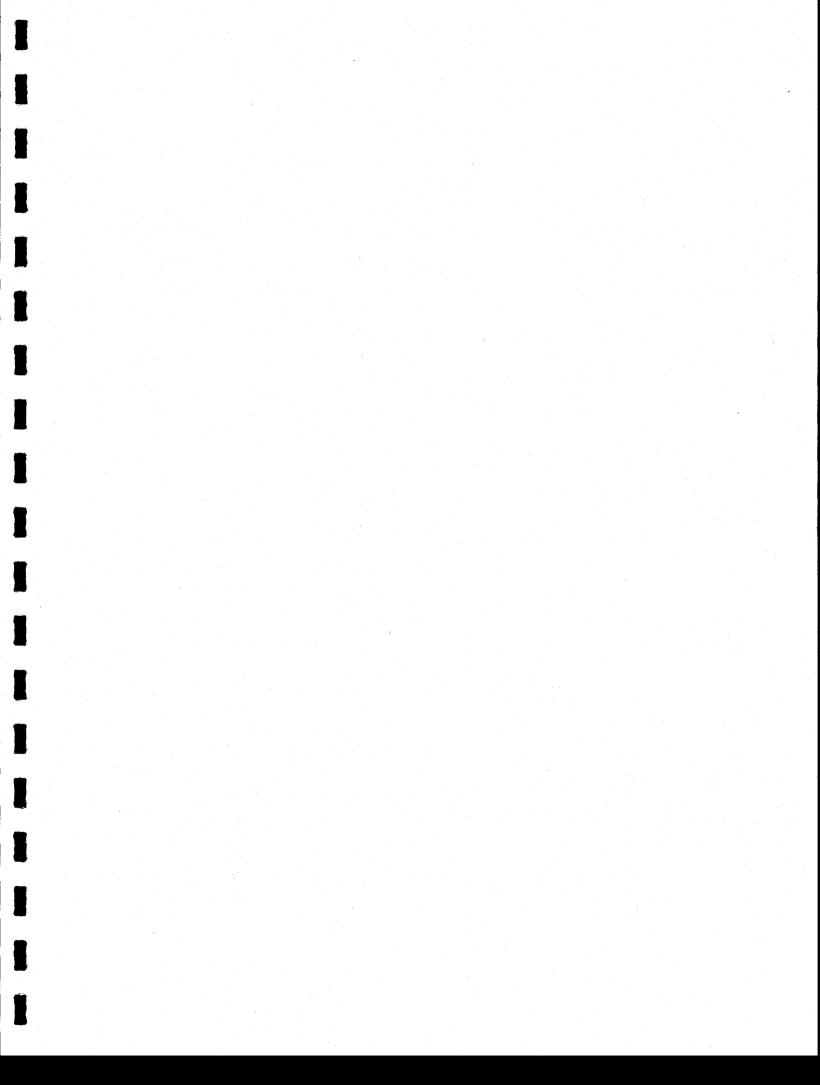
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Tonto National Forest

y: Thomas Claunde

CHARLES R. (BAZAN

For: Forest Supervisor



Brooke Utilities, Inc.

Customer Service Center • P. O. Box 82218 • Bakersfield, California 93380-2218 • (800) 792-7665 • (800) 748-6981 Facsimile

ROBERT T. HARDCASTLE (805) 633 7526 RTH22jacu.com

November 19, 1998

Via Facsimile (520) 425-3720

Jerry DeRose Gila County Attorney's Office Gila County 1400 East Ash St. Globe, AZ 85501

Re: <u>Pine-Strawberry</u> Water Improvement District ("PSWID")

Dear Mr. DeRose,

On several previous public and private occasions, I have asked Chairman Matthews of the PSWID, to publicly state PSWID's support or opposition to Brooke Utilities, Inc.'s ("Brooke") proposed Project Magnolia (a water pipeline connecting the communities of Pine and Strawberry). This request has met with resistance for various implausible reasons that appear to be excuses rather than explanations. PSWID's latest reason for not taking a position on this matter is that the Bylaws of PSWID expressly prohibit them from doing so.

My recent review of the current PSWID Bylaws does not find the express prohibition referenced by Mr. Matthews. Further, no inference or indirect prohibition to a statement of position in matters which concern the basic reason for PSWID's original formation are contained within the PSWID Bylaws. It is the opinion of Brooke that PSWID's refusal to express it's position on matters of such critical concern to the communities of Pine and Strawberry is a failure of the present Board and it's Chairman and constitutes sufficient cause for removal from office.

I would appreciate your thorough review of this matter and conclusion with regard to Mr. Matthews' contention that the PSWID Bylaws prohibit the Board from stating a position with regard to such matters.

Jerry DeRose Gila County Attorney's Office November 19, 1998

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Hardcastle

Enclosures (as applicable)

President

RTH correspondence file PSWID file

dennes

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conscientiously address water storage needs for the area based on reasonable numbers. I suspect that the ADEQ standard would yield a much lower amount than my example of what is truly needed for the Pine area as the ADEQ protocol does not have a component to deal with the nature of the water demand fluctuations that the system is clearly subjected to. Solely relying on a storage calculation formula that addresses only minimum standards while not considering the realities of the situation, in my opinion, is an irresponsible water management practice. Further requirements relevant to fire flow are surely applicable; assuming such an addition to the water system was to provide some form of fire protection. However, I am not familiar with the Pine/Strawberry Fire District's storage and flow requirements.

#3.10

a) See 3.9 above.

- b) See 3.9 above.
- c) This is dependent on many factors such as, land acquisition costs, site preparation costs, tank construction, permitting, and so on. Without a qualified engineer's assessment, the question cannot accurately address this portion of your question.
- d) See 3.10c above.
- e) See 3.10c above.

3.11 In his surrebuttal testimony, Mr. Ploughe referred to the PSWID commissioned Morrison and Maierle report on several occasions. Though he disagreed with some aspects of the report, it clearly indicates there is reasonable groundwater potential below Pine, even though the author ultimately concludes otherwise. Evidence for this is presented where water level data is shown relevant to a well referred to as the Strawberry Hollow Well in Pine in figure 6-7. The significance of the groundwater elevation at this site was simply overlooked. This data indicates that a well drilled 900-1,000 feet deep, in that area of Pine, AZ, would encounter a deep groundwater source. While the Strawberry Hollow well water level elevation is reported accurately in the report, the subsurface lithology encountered is not. On this same figure, the Strawberry Hollow Well is presented as drilled approximately 200ft. into Precambrian rocks. This is not accurate. The well never encountered the Precambrian rocks and

therefore penetrates as much as 400ft. of the saturated Redwall/Martin aquifer system. In consequence, the Redwall and Martin Formations are thicker and deeper than predicted in the report's figure 6-7. To date, no additional written technical reports have been published with information regarding the Strawberry Hollow Well.

11.

#3.12 In meetings of the Mogollon Rim Water Resources Management Study Technical Committee, Brooke Utilities Involvement was discussed on several occasions. In particular, a need for water usage data from Brookes was identified very early. Mr. Ploughe has attached the meeting minutes of the Technical Committee, where mention of a few of the many attempts to contact Brooke is recorded. Encouragingly, since the December 16th meeting, Ms. Myndi Brogdon of Brooke Utilities has been present and has indicated a willingness to provide needed information. This is much appreciated. Still, to his knowledge, no data has been provided as yet, although Myndi has assured the Committee that some data from Brooke areas other than Pine will be forthcoming.

#3.13 The ultimate source of federal funding for any potential water infrastructure and/or development project is subject to congressional approval and/or action. The BOR Staff is more familiar with the actual specific potential funding mechanisms and types of funding than Mr. Ploughe. However, he is aware that there is pending legislation amending the Small Reclamation Projects Act currently before Congress. It is Mr. Ploughe's understanding that this pending legislation would apply to the region. Again, the BOR staff is more familiar with such specific funding options. The federal process will require a demonstration of need and an assessment of options and their acceptability. The challenge is to identify any large-scale efforts required for presumably viable options such that the needs can be appropriately defined along with an overall assessment of the potential options. The result of such an overall assessment could yield the BOR's (federal) interest should it be large enough in scale to justify a feasibility assessment. This is primarily what the current BOR study will attempt to address. In addition, once the study demonstrates what the viable options are, non-federal funding sources could also be pursued. Such as the States Water Infrastructure Financing Authority, WIFA, or the Greater Arizona Development Authority, GADA. Ultimately, the BOR study is a first step towards potential federal and even State funding options.

#3.14 See response to #3.11 above.

#3.15 See previous testimony at page 6 lines 4-12, in Mr. Ploughe's surrebuttal testimony submitted December 22nd 2003 and responses to 3.9 and 3.10 above.

The Payson Roundup

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Public has been kept in the dark about PSWID

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Editor:

I left a meeting of the Gila County Supervisors held in Payson in early September 2003, with the impression that the Pine Strawberry community would be kept informed about Pine Strawberry Water Improvement District (PSWID) business.

Since September, Gila County Supervisors have made no report to the public about the status of PSWID. It is known that a citizen's advisory group has been formed. However, there has been no public announcement about how to contact members of this group, the purpose of this group, and the date and times of meetings. It is known that an attorney and consultant have been hired for PSWID. The public has not been provided with any explanation about why is was necessary to hire these people, nor has the public been told how much is being spent for fees related to these people.

Why are the County Supervisors not providing the Pine Strawberry community with information about PSWID? Isn't it time that the Gila County Supervisors end the secrecy about PSWID affairs and provide an explanation of how they are spending taxpayer money?

Bernice E. Winandy, Pine

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County water meetings should be held in Rim country

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Editor:

As I am paying taxes to Gila County for the PSWID, I feel it only fair that I have a right to attend the meetings of the PSWID. These meetings should be held within our district so that all citizens, young and old, can observe how, or where, Mr. Christensen and Mr. Nelson are spending our tax dollars.

An audit of the PSWID funds should be brought up to date and submitted to the taxpayers at an open meeting in Pine.

I think the supervisors should look into the devious ways that a few in our district dissolved our board for their personal benefit.

I beg you to reconsider your decision to remove our board and return it to the taxpayers of Pine and Strawberry with an election of a new board immediately. Then, we can continue with the charter of the PSWID to locate another source of water for our community.

We did not form the district to buy out a water company, which, by the way, has been financially able to make this the best functioning water company that Pine has ever had.

Elizabeth D. Kelly, Pine

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'Renegade processes' are taking over

Tuesday, February 10, 2004

Editor:

As a citizen of Pine, Arizona, I am astounded at the direction our PSWID (Pine, Strawberry Water Improvement District) has taken. Since the PSWID board has been shut down and Mr. (Ron) Christensen (County Supervisor) has appointed new members to an advisory board, the PSWID rate payers of Pine and Strawberry have been left out of all decision meetings.

The advisory board includes Ray Pugel, Loren Peterson and several others who are in the Real Estate and Development business.

The "board" has apparently hired an attorney, with the money from PSWID, which are our tax monies, to pursue the purchase of the Pine, Strawberry water companies from Brooke Utilities.

With this action, we, the property owners, will no longer have input, through ACC, over our taxes or rates -- which could include up to \$12 million for a buyout and extensive infrastructure improvements.

We will be operating at the whim of the real estate developers and the county supervisors who apparently are biased in favor of this action.

Please don't let us down and allow these renegade processes to continue.

Thank you for your time.

Barbara Privette, Pine

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the alternate strategy of being "just" somewhat less than the cost of hauling water by truck Hardcastle Dt. 27 17-20. In terms of the effects on the current rate-case of errors, misstatements, or wrong information supplied by the Company, the situation of PWCo reflecting the \$17,040 in CWIP on records of PWCo makes it clear that sloppy and misleading records consistently occur at PWCo. However, Hardcastle wants to just pass the ownership situation off as an error by stating at Rt. 22 21-23 that "there is obviously a serious error with respect to that listing" and at Rt.23 5-6 that "In other words, our plant detail schedule in the last rate case was mistaken, at least with respect to Project Magnolia". The position of Hardcastle at Rt. 27 7-10 that the District recognizes that Project Magnolia is owned by Brooke Utilities" based on Jones testimony Dt. at 6 and the *Investigation of Groundwater Availability* at 3 is groundless since Mr. Jones and the authors of the study were simply re-stating what PWCo has claimed is their rate hearing application.

#4.1-15 <u>Incorrect Statements Related to Failure of Water Quality/Operating Issues/Reporting Issues:</u>
PWCo and SWCo both failed to submit required Consumer Confidence reports (classed as a "major" violations) to ADEQ and they did not report that fact for PWCo at Interrogatory 18. Again, this type response goes to witness credibility and brings into question cost of necessary operational controls or procedures.

#4.1-16 Misuse of the NARUC System of Accounting/Incorrect Classification of Transportation Expenses: PWCo has regularly misclassified expenses in various categories. For example, transportation expenses to be recorded in account #650 (according to the NARUC system of accounts) are to "include all truck, automobile, construction equipment, and other vehicle expenses chargeable to utility operations, except depreciation and insurance." Clearly, wheeling charges do not belong in this account. Three lines above in the NARUC Chart of Accounts on p.120 is the correct account #636 that should be used for "wheeling" charge services provided on a contractual basis, such account titled "Contractual Services-Other." Bourassa admits at Interrogatory 28 that Transportation expenses for the year 2000 were misclassified at the E-2 schedule and that "transportation" has been used to account for the cost of contractual services for wheeling provided by Brooke. The use of the wrong accounting categories adds to confusion, misunderstanding, and improper analysis. Costs of wheeling, done under

COMMISSIONERS
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BRIAN C. McNEIL Executive Secretary

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

December 9, 2003

JAY SHAPIRO DEC 11 2003

ACTION -

Mr. Jay L. Shapiro Mr. Patrick Black Fennemore Craig 3003 North Central Avenue Suite 2600 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Re: Docket No. W-03512A-03-0279 (Pine Water Company Rate Case)

Dear Counselors:

On December 8, 2003, I attended the public comment session in Pine regarding the proposed rate increase for your client, Pine Water Company. I estimate that at least 150 people attended the meeting; many of them provided excellent comments and raised important questions. As the evidentiary record continues to be developed, I would like you to respond to the following key questions raised by various Pine Water customers who provided public comment.

- 1. Why does not a moratorium exist on new hookups until reliable water sources are secured?
- 2. Why should customers be required to pay a base monthly service charge during times when no water is available to them?
- 3. Why should customers residing in areas that have adequate water pressure, such as Portal III, be required to pay charges for hauling additional water supplies?
- 4. How can the company better communicate the status of its water supply to its customers in an understandable, factual and timely manner?
- 5. Is the company investigating new groundwater sources? Is the statement "there are no new groundwater sources available" factual? Is a groundwater resource study available to Pine residents?
- 6. Has the company drilled any new wells or deepened existing wells in the past three years? Does the company plan to drill new wells or deepen existing wells in the imminent future?
- 7. Would added storage capacity alleviate water supply problems, especially during times of likely disruptions (i.e., holidays, weekends, summertime)?

Mr. Jay L. Shapiro Mr. Patrick Black Page 2

8. Can meters be read at the same time each month so a customer's bill does not vary from month to month?

I look forward to your responses to these questions.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hatch-Miller Commissioner

CC: Chairman Marc Spitzer
Commissioner Bill Mundell
Commissioner Mike Gleason
Commissioner Kris Mayes

Brian McNeil Docket Control